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ZORIN DISCUSSES SENATE'S DEBATE OF SALT II

LD290152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Next Moscow viewpoint, a regular Saturday feature prepared by Valentin Zorin. This is what he writes:

This week the United States Senate started considering the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna. Experts predict heated debates in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Moreover, it is often claimed that the ratification of the treaty signed by the President of the United States isn't guaranteed at all.

This might seem to be in the order of things to those who are influenced by the news media. Indeed, one can reason this way: All-round scrutiny is needed before this important document goes into effect. This is quite normal and in accordance with the democratic procedure.

Such appears to be the general mood of the United States media. But unbiased observers can't help being skeptical. There are doubts and doubts. By unbiased observers I mean those who happen to be out of reach of the brainwashing that the American public opinion is subjected to. No, to them this isn't in the order of things. More than that, I would venture to say that the noise raised by certain quarters around the Vienna treaty runs counter to the democratic norms and testifies to grave vices of the political system which is presented to the world as a model of democracy. Such is the impression of those who are not bombarded by daily comment in the United States press, radio and television.

So today, I would like to approach the subject the way an independently thinking foreign policy observer sees it.

I would like to begin with an elementary fact which for some reason isn't mentioned in the numerous commentaries of the United States media. Americans are led to believe that the need for a Senate inquiry is a gospel truth, so no proof is necessary. But it isn't at all that simple. Those of our listeners who had the chance to read the text of the treaty and the appended documents published in the press could see that they dealt with highly involved and specific problems. Indeed this is so. The issues dealt with are not only very important, but complex as well. For nearly a decade experts from both sides were considering the matter plank by plank and phrase by phrase. Every word was agreed upon and the overriding consideration was equal security for both nations. The basis objective stood uppermost. On the one hand to explain avenues toward putting a curb on proliferation of the most dangerous and costly weaponry ever made by mankind, and on the other hand, to balance the agreement in such a way so as not to impair the security of either side. No side was supposed to gain any unilateral advantages at the expense of its partner.

So, as I have just said, the best experts from both Washington and Moscow were involved: the military, scientists, diplomats and politicians, the knowledgeable people who dealt with all the intricacies of the subject matter. And many years of their painstaking work culminated in the signing of the SALT II treaty and related documents.

Now, do all of the 100 senators possess sufficient know-how and experience to pass competent judgment? Can one claim that they are able to show an equal degree of competence and responsibility? To be sure I don't want to belittle the merits of your respected senators. A good few have amassed experience in diverse fields of life and politics. My query pertains to technical, specific matters only. For all the respect and reputation the senators enjoy, no one is likely to consult them on medical matters, or to invite them to a corporate board meeting for a final say on some purely technical problem. You see what I mean? And no one in this case would regard it as a violation of the democratic norms. But what logic is there in the actions of those senators who assume the role of competent judges of questions which they undoubtedly know less than the official United States spokesmen involved in the long negotiations which made it possible for the United States President to affix his signature under the final text? I see no logic at all.

All right, supposing there are several men competent enough after all, as is claimed by the United States press. Although personally I tend to be skeptical about that. How can a busy professional politician manage to be on a par with the technical experts whom the three presidents entrusted with negotiating strategic arms limitations. But let's suppose still there are several senators like that who are independent of the lobby. Just the same they would make up only a small fraction of the Senate and they would be in the minority among those who are to pronounce opinion. The majority would be guided by definite political considerations, or by questionable secondhand information. One could reply: The United States Senate has a heavy burden of political responsibility. True, but a still greater responsibility lies on the President and his cabinet, including official representatives at the talks and people who filed the texts of the documents. No one in his right mind would claim that this or that senator is more preoccupied with national security than the President and his administration. Supposing they are equally concerned about that. But the members of the administration are of course better informed than certain senators, because it was they who did the negotiating. Hence only one conclusion could be made. Senators who oppose the ratification thereby question directly or indirectly the competence of official representatives of their country and their dedication to the national interests. Such senators are probably guided by considerations other than national security and prosperity.

Now, what consideration this may be. Least of all would I like to launch into precarious speculation and guesswork. All the more so since exactly this tactic is resorted to by those who under cover of the propaganda hullabaloo would torpedo the SALT II. What I can do is just to refer you to official congressional records in the files of the 96 convocations. According to this evidence, 36 members of the Senate have shares in major United States banks. 31 have such shares with the oil corporations. Another 31 senators have close ties with corporations catering to the Pentagon. These facts are eloquent enough I think. Now judge for yourselves. The existence of what President Eisenhower described in his farewell address as the military-industrial complex is common knowledge to all. In that famous address he spoke of the dire impact of this complex on America's policies and that it placed its narrow selfish interests above America's national interests and well-being. Would it be right to assert that the senators linked with business interests mean well for the nation, but not for the corporations they work for?

Take for instance Senator Henry Jackson from the state of Washington, one of the most rabid opponents of the SALT II. For many years he has been known in the federal capital as the senator from Boeing. Would it be wrong to suppose that Jackson's violent resistance to the lessening of international tensions and SALT II, specifically stems from his long-standing close ties with a leading corporation making military aircraft? Jackson is of course a glaring example, but not the only one.

Now heated debate on Capitol Hill is presented as a model democratic procedure, although in reality this is far from being so.

At the beginning of my talk I have drawn your attention to this aspect. We know that for many months now opinion polls have been indicating an overwhelming consensus in favor of the SALT II. But some senators couldn't care less. They are guided by other considerations. Is it democratic when an elected senator doesn't deem it necessary to take into account the will and interests of his voters? This appears to be a perverse mentality indeed. Glaring violations of democracy posed off as its procedural norms. [sentence as heard]

As to the world public opinion and sentiments in this country, many observers are puzzled.

Indeed, following the long and hard negotiations the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union came to an agreement which is an important step in curbing the arms race. Many nations approve this accord, including leading personalities in France, and Japan, Federal Germany and Italy, Britain and Canada. The United States public opinion also supports it. The Senate, however, because of the activities of some of its members, not only embarks upon a lengthy discussion in the course of which statements are being made to distort the real situation, but also serves as a mouthpiece of those who threaten to kill SALT II.

It's hard to invent anything else that could have done greater damage to America's prestige and its professed intentions to work for peace and friendship.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON SALT II, NATIONAL MEANS OF SURVEILLANCE

LD280222 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The discussion of the SALT II treaty is underway in the United States Senate. Here's comment from our observer, Nikolay Shishlin:

The discussion is expected to be long and the Senate is to decide whether to ratify or not to ratify the treaty only in November. The Soviet parliament, too, will thoroughly discuss the treaty in accordance with the constitutional procedure. In the meantime, the treaty and the results of the Vienna summit as a whole are gaining widespread approval in the USSR and this gives ground to believe that the ratification of the treaty will encounter no opposition in the Soviet parliament.

Obviously, this doesn't mean that the accord in all its details looks attractive to the Soviet Union. Left out of the treaty were American forward basing installations and some means of strategic arms delivery the United States and its partners have. Like in any compromise decision, each side had to forsake part of its interests to insure an overall balance. But let's return to the hearings of the treaty in the U.S. Senate. It's rather often alleged, both in and outside the Senate, that the treaty does not envisage proper control and this could be exploited for getting around some of the accord's provisions. It's also alleged that as a result of the revolution in Iran, the United States has lost its surveillance facilities and this has [word indistinct] a window with blinds in the American system of keeping the Soviet Union under surveillance. There's talk in this connection that it would be nice if Turkey allowed flights of American reconnaissance planes equipped with proper facilities to keep close watch on what's done in the field of strategic arms in the USSR.

Now this talk about control is strange. For some reason, it's forgotten that reliable control is vital for the Soviet Union no less than for the United States. It's also forgotten that if the national means of control were inadequate, President Leonid Brezhnev would not have signed it. On the other hand, let's assume that in addition to the national means of surveillance the sides would agree to set up groups, each of which would have the right to inspect any area and any spot whether in the United States or in the Soviet Union. More likely, the existence of such groups would add nothing to the national means of control. On the contrary, it would provoke a mass of complications, conflicts and disputes as their curiosity could stretch to the fields that stand far from the sphere of strategic arms.

The most important thing, I repeat, is that both sides have enough means of national control. Scientific and technological invention has created weapons of colossal destruction but it has also designed effective means to control what is done in the military field in one country or another. For this reason, the talk about control means [is] unnatural today and if we take it reasonably, it could only be assessed as an attempt to lay a mine under the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms as a whole.

AMBASSADOR TOON URGES RATIFICATION OF SALT TREATY

LD252244 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The United States ambassador to Moscow, Mr Malcolm Toon, has endorsed the American-Soviet treaty on SALT II. In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mr Toon urged ratification of the treaty on strategic arms limitation. Otherwise, he stressed, relations with the Soviet Union would be spoilt. He also felt that America's relations with its West European allies might be damaged if the treaty is not ratified. Mr Toon noted that he had had doubts about SALT II but they had been cleared, and he was now fully for the treaty.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA MEETING ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD281310 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The Committee on Disarmament wound up the two-weeks-long discussion of the question of prohibition of chemical weapons. Delegates of 17 countries spoke during the discussion.

Representatives of the USSR, Poland, Finland, the Mongolian People's Republic, France, Australia, Denmark, the USA, and other states noted the importance of drafting a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons at an earliest date. The representative of France, for example, emphasised that a ban on this type of weapons of mass destruction and its complete exclusion from the arsenals are of interest for the broadest circle of countries and pointed to the importance of immediate signing of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 by all states which have not yet done so.

The delegate of Poland pointed out in his speech that at the committee there now arose opportunities for concrete business-like work towards drafting a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons, work which would proceed simultaneously with the current bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on this matter here in Geneva.

Representative of the USA, touching upon the Soviet-U.S. talks on prohibition of chemical weapons, stressed that at the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jimmy Carter, president of the USA, the U.S. side reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to strive for the successful completion of the talks.

Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, said the Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute and consistent supporter of a ban on chemical weapons and, ever since the first years of its existence, has been demanding that. The speaker recalled that the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU and the Soviet peace programme which roused an immense international response point to the necessity of struggle to rid mankind from the threat of a chemical war.

The Soviet delegation, he said, welcomes the fact that the committee is more actively considering this question now. He emphasised the initiatory role of socialist countries in the struggle for a ban on chemical weapons.

The representative of the USSR expressed confidence that certain difficulties in drafting a convention, difficulties connected with the fact that this measure of disarmament affects the operation of one of key branches of industry in many countries--the chemical industry--will be overcome. We hope, he said, that day will come when chemical weapons will be fully excluded from the arsenals of all states.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, international affairs journalist; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed comrades. The first day of August marks the fourth anniversary of the completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CSCE Anniversary

That conference was a very important milestone in the development of the international situation, not only on the European Continent, but--it can be said with confidence--in the whole world. As that anniversary approaches, it is appropriate to ask not only what the conference gave to Europe--what the Final Act embodying the results of the work of the all-European conference has given us--but also how the spirit of Helsinki, the fruit of the conference, has been put into practice. That is the problem we want to concentrate on today.

[Shishlin] Well, as far as the progress toward the realization of the Helsinki Act is concerned...

[Levin--interrupts] Excuse me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, let me introduce you to our listeners. Speaking now is Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin:

[Shishlin] Speaking of the progress toward the realization of the Helsinki Act, the first thing I would like to comment on is the fact that the Helsinki Act itself represents a code of peaceful coexistence. How it has been carried out is, of course, a bit more difficult to determine. If we take the positions of the socialist countries during the last 4 years, we see that, in practically every direction, considerable steps have been taken to flesh out the points of the Helsinki Act with material content. How do things stand in the political field? Well, we need only recall some relatively recent visits. Take, for example, the visit of French President Giscard d'Estaing to Moscow, his talks at the summit level and the sheaf of major agreements adopted during that visit and signed by Comrade Brezhnev and the French president.

[Levin] Incidentally, an item worthy of particular attention here, I think, is the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace. It envisages cooperation in the international arena, in the economic sphere, in science and technology, in culture and in general in all problems facing mankind. The program also deals with military contacts. In addition, during the French president's visit to the Soviet Union, a long-term program for the deepening of economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the period 1980-1990 was signed. And, while on the subject of that program, it is not superfluous, I think, to recall the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere between the USSR and the FRG that was signed during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany last year--an agreement valid for a term of 25 years.

[Shishlin] But coming back to the subject of cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries that took part in the European conference--cooperation in the political sphere--this is spoken of loud and clear, among other things, the visits at the summit level. These have not, of course, been solely the prerogative of Soviet foreign policy. The leaders of the other socialist countries have been participating very actively in all aspects of foreign policy and have been persistently working for just this purpose--to give a material content to the policy of detente. By the way, sometimes away from the view of the press, the intensive political consultations that have simply become the norm of relations between the socialist and the capitalist countries are going on. It is true, of course, that this does not apply to all the countries. That is one aspect--the political.

A second aspect involves the economic decisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which you mentioned. And this is, of course, a very appropriate characterization of what is being done in this sphere. And in fact, you know, the number of agreements between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe in this area already runs into three, if not four, figures. And these are very big agreements. In our country, the Soviet Union, for instance, a number of very large enterprises are being set up in collaboration with Western capitalist firms. At the same time, the Soviet Union exports both its technology and its technical know-how to the European capitalist countries.

All of this is useful. Furthermore, it has to be taken into account in this regard that steps are now being taken to implement these measures on a rather larger scale. I am referring to the congresses on the protection of the environment, on energy, on transportation--the idea for which was put forward by the socialist countries. And it does appear that the preparation of these congresses has now taken a practical turn. In a sphere such as culture--or what used to be called in the period of preparation for Helsinki, and after Helsinki, the "Third Basket"--here, too, much have been done. Of course, in this area there are certain buts. If we represented all this--this whole 4 years period--in a rosy light, then, of course, that would not be an exact enough picture.

[Kobysh] I think, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that...

[Levin--interrupts] Excuse me, that was Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh.

[Kobysh] It seems to me that when we look back on these 4 years we must be clear about what has determined what has to some degree become a new climate in the human community. I think you'll agree with me if I say that it has been, above all, the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, because they set the tone--and, as the French say, it's the tone that makes the music--they set the tone that determines the climate.

Vienna Talks

These initiatives are well-known. I won't be saying anything new here-but it's probably worth recalling them once again. First of all, there is the proposal that we submitted for the success of the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. The socialist countries recently proposed to all the states participating in that conference that a treaty be signed--I refer to the Helsinki conference--that a treaty be signed in which the parties agree not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other. This would really be a big step toward the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

Well, then, finally, we have what is in the focus of attention today, namely the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II, and another agreement which came at the same time on improving Soviet-American relations. This is a truly historic event and the results of this event--the consequences of how all this turns out, as it were, for mankind--will be of the most serious importance for the destiny of the world and for the destiny of the human race.

Well, I have mentioned briefly of the fundamental things that are at the center of attention today. But in saying all this I am not at all inclined, either, to indulge in rosy optimism. There are many difficulties. On each of these problems, as you know, specific difficulties have already arisen. One is alarmed, above all, by what is now happening in Vienna. For 6 or 7 years now we have been holding talks there that are virtually marking time. For over a year our perfectly clear and concrete proposals have been on the table and yet they have not been answered.

The other side--by which I mean the Western countries--is quite openly holding the progress of those talks back. They are constantly thinking up one excuse after another to avoid giving a direct answer to the questions we have asked. What for? This is evidently being done for some purpose and one gets the impression that they are dragging their feet--that they are dragging out the talks--because it suits them. In other words, it's a screen for them behind which they can implement the extensive arms race program drawn up, at least partly, at the May session of the NATO Council. In that sense we observe with considerable alarm--for which we have good reason--how the Western countries, above all the United States, are now carrying out that wide military program on all fronts. By the end of the year it is expected, in particular, that medium-range missiles will be deployed in the FRG. These are all links in one chain, and, of course, this is not conducive to the success of the endeavor launched at Helsinki.

[Levin] These Pershing-2 missiles, according to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, could be launched into Soviet territory. Why is this being done? It is, of course, a manifest intensification of the military potential of NATO--an intensification that has been implemented recently by exceedingly active measures, by active means.

I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the following figures on how the NATO military budget is developing, on how it literally increases from one year to the next. Let us take only the last 3 years:

In 1976, the military budget of the NATO states stood at $148.284 billion. This is a fantastic sum: Yet this level has long since been surpassed. In 1977, the military budget of the NATO countries was already at $168.188 billion and in 1978 it was $188.406 billion.

You mentioned, Vitaliy Ivanovich, that the Pentagon is hatching plans for deploying the Pershing-2 missile on FRG territory but at the same time--and we have no right to forget it--the plans for deploying the neutron weapon in Western Europe have not been removed from the agenda either. Under pressure from the popular masses, under pressure from protests by the public at large in Western Europe, these plans have not yet succeeded in being realized but the NATO strategists have not renounced these plans in the slightest, and, of course, that cannot help putting you on your guard.

Even a figure like the one I am about to cite offers food for thought. At the May session of the NATO Military Planning Committee, it was decided to increase the size of the fund for financing the program for the development of the military infrastructure, to $4.5 million. This program calls for the expansion of existing military airfields, ports, arms dumps, and so on, and for the construction of new ones. Increasing this spending to $4.5 will be done over the next 5 years, while in the preceding 5 years spending was 2 1/2 times less. Why are the NATO strategists developing this infrastructure? Clearly, in order to spur the arms race even more, to underpin this arms race.

Returning to Vienna, it has been calculated that during the 18 rounds, as they say, of the Vienna talks that have already taken place, the socialist countries have proposed over 10 compromise proposals of both a comprehensive and partial nature. Just recently, on 28 June, new proposals were submitted--proposals that meet the wishes of the Western powers half-way. In particular, it was proposed by the socialist countries directly participating in the talks to do things in such a way that the individual reduction in the framework of a general agreement would be determined for the Western countries within the context of NATO, and for the socialist countries in the context of the Warsaw Pact. This is what the Western powers have been talking about for a long time, although they have been talking about it somewhat idiosyncratically. They wanted to determine the individual amounts for NATO themselves, while the socialist countries were to fix these amounts in a general international agreement. Naturally, such a principle of inequality is inadmissible. We are prepared to agree to the determination of individual amounts in the framework of NATO and the Warsaw Pact but on an equal basis. This is another example of compromise.

You also mentioned the proposals of 8 June of last year, Vitaliy Ivanovich. They also contain a great many elements that correspond to the position of the Western powers, that bring the positions of the two sides closer together. In particular, we are proposing--I mean the socialist countries are proposing--the setting of equal collective levels of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 land forces. In the first stage, troops are to be reduced only by the Soviet Union and the United States. Moreover, the Soviet Union was agreed to reduce its troops by withdrawing whole divisions, and to withdraw, at the same time as the United States. A number of troops proportional to the numbers of its armed forces in central Europe. This means that in the first stage, the Soviet Union would make twice as big a reduction as the United States.

[Shishlin] This very theme of the continuing arms race in the West permits one to say that, properly speaking, the real deadweights that are putting a brake on the realization of the Helsinki Act in its entirety are to be found precisely in this sphere--the sphere that is called the sphere of military detente and in which, unfortunately, there is no real and tangible progress. For this reason, the task of tasks is conceived now as that of supplementing political detente with military detente, the merging of political detente with military detente. It is this channel that is being followed by the new initiatives of the socialist countries. I have in mind the decisions of the November conference of the Political Consultative Committee and the recommendations and decisions of the session of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs held in Budapest this summer.

To be specific, the point at issue has to do with measures to confidence--the widening of measures of confidence in Europe and the attenuation of the military opposition of the two blocs.

[Kobysh] Well, from this point of view, the success of the SALT II treaty will of course be of enormous importance.

[Shishlin] Unquestionably!

[Kobysh] This is because the United States and the Soviet Union have, so to speak, entered the road of agreement on a fundamental problem--a problem that lies at the center of the tension that has formed in the world today. Properly speaking, until recently the other side did not even want to talk of intruding into the holy of holies, the problem of nuclear missile armaments. The very fact of the agreement means a great deal. I think that we often forget how the climate on our planet has really changed. As you know, to count these changes from 4 years ago, or 2 years, or 6 years, is difficult but there is no doubt that after the signing of the Helsinki Act a very great deal really did change. If the Vienna agreement, that is, SALT II, above all, becomes a reality, then of course to some degree the world will be different. Then, Nikolay Vladimirovich, we will certainly be able to say with satisfaction that political detente is being supplemented by military detente, because there will already be practical measures.

[Shishlin] More than that, the preconditions will be created for far-reaching new steps in the same direction and new stimuli will be created, or given, to progress at other talks devoted to the problem of disarmament, the problem of the slackening of the military confrontation of the two blocs, as well.

[Levin] During the Vienna talks with U.S. President Carter, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said outright that it was high time to reach agreement on the Vienna talks concerning the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe as well. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that his talks with President Carter showed that both sides are in favor of speeding up this work and believe that a useful role can be played here by the initiatives and good example of the USSR and United States. I think, said Comrade Brezhnev, we will be able to undertake some kind of joint steps in this area and let us hope that one Vienna will jog the other.

[Shishlin] Yes, but the problem here is that there has been altogether more than enough good will and political initiatives on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in this direction.

[Kobysh] As recently as 10 days after the Vienna meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Carter, new proposals were submitted by the socialist countries.

[Shishlin] But everything hinges on the fact that the Vienna decisions themsleves can be the result of the efforts of both sides.

[Kobysh] Just so, of course.

[Levin] And it must be stated here that the Western powers are persistently trying to secure an agreement that will give them military advantages and that they wish to depart from the principle of equality. To this end, they undertake different manupulations with figures and there is endless talk on these figures, despite the fact that there is official data accurately fixing the number of troops of the NATO countries and the troops of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Moreover, it is known full well that for several years now the socialist countries have not increased the number of troops, of their troops, in central Europe by so much as one soldier, and their arms have not been increased by a single tank, while the United States has in the last 2 years increased the number of its troops by about 25,000 men. The essence of the Western proposals, as they look at the present time, is directed at persuading the socialist countries to reduce their armed forces and arms in central Europe 3 1/2 times more than the NATO countries under, and this must be borne in mind, the existing overall equality in the correlation of forces. Such an approach, naturally, from the outset sets up a very complicated obstacle--an obstacle that is just insurmountable. An agreement cannot be worked out on such a basis. Any agreement must be equal and satisfy the principle of the equal security of both sides.

[Kobysh] It seems to me, Viktor Nikolayevich, that you have touched upon a key question. In general, the whole opposition to the talks on the limitation of arms--be it strategic or conventional arms--arises primarily from those people in the West who do not wish to recognize military parity. These people think up various grounds for this opposition and put forward various arguments but in the final analysis it all boils down to the fact that they cannot come to terms with the fact, so to speak, that the Soviet Union and the socialist world are on a level of military parity with them, because they are accustomed...

[Levin--interrupting] Although they will have to come to terms with this, because it is already a fact.

[Kobysh] Yes, it is already a fact. But they are accustomed to living in a world where they think they are in command--a world where if they want to send a squadron of ships to some ocean, they send one, or if they want to arrange a show of strength off the shores of some country, that is what they do. And they do not want to recognize the strict reality of the present day, which means that all that is in the past, that there can be no more such shows of strength and that the world has changed. Hence those heated disputes, acute disagreements and discord which we see, unfortunately, not only at the Vienna talks. The key to everything lies in the fact, so to speak, that these circles, these forces, do not want to relinquish the military superiority they think they still have.

[Shishlin] In the capitalist world, though, there have now appeared a sufficient number of politicians, among other people, occupying the very highest posts, who recognize that relations with the socialist countries can only be made smooth on the basis of observing the principle of equal security of both sides. It was on the basis of that principle that the SALT II agreement--or rather the SALT II treaty--was born as the fruit of respect for that principle.

Proposal for All-European Conference

Now I should like to touch upon another subject. Returning to the initiative put forward by the socialist countries--and put forward, incidentally, in the same mainstream as Helsinki, I think that we must now pay slightly closer attention to that initiative. This was the proposal to hold an all-European conference on a political level, with the participation of representatives of the United States and Canada, to discuss measures of trust and measures of military detente. Even NATO circles, incidentally, received this initiative in a spirit that was, at any rate, far from negative. Even the NATO circles noted the positive direction in the efforts being made by the Warsaw Pact countries in the sphere of military detente.

They noted the possibility that this conference might turn out to replace the Vienna talks and wondered if it might not put next year's planned meeting in Madrid of participants in the pan-European conference onto the sidelines. But when they received the clear-cut answer that all this was still going ahead, that the Vienna talks were still running their normal course and that this conference had its own quite clearly defined issues, the question in actual fact no longer existed.

[Kobysh] Serious discussion indubitably arises over these problems. That is natural because everything that you have mentioned runs essentially in the same mainstream. In this connection one's attention is naturally drawn to the statements about the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal socialist states and other fraternal communist parties that are taking place now in the Crimea. I have in mind Comrade Brezhnev's meetings with Comrade Husak and Comrade Honecker. The statements on these meetings, and these are important political documents, quite clearly affirm not only the devotion of the socialist countries to the policy of detente but also give quite a clear definition to the directions in which there can be progress after Helsinki, and, using Helsinki, progress toward fresh gains in strengthening European and international security. The documents also look quite clearly at the possibility of filling the Madrid meeting planned for 1980 with a profound and substantial content.

[Levin] It should also certainly be noted that in the world today cooperation in the economic sphere, too, assumes particular importance. At present, problems of cooperation, for example, in the sphere of securing energy resources are becoming very acute. Recently in Vienna there was a meeting of representatives of neutral and nonalined countries that adopted several decisions regarding the stance of those countries at the Madrid meeting. I will remind you that attending this conference in Vienna were representatives of Austria, Switzerland, Finland, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein and San Marino--that is, there were 8 of the 35 participants in the all-European conference. And they stressed in particular the need to expand economic cooperation between countries with different social systems and pointed out the importance of close cooperation in the energy sphere. These are, of course very fundamental questions.

[Kobysh] Interest in such cooperation is being shown not only in Europe. In the United States, too, business circles in particular, as well as representatives of the administration, are speaking out now quite definitely in favor of strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union. Japan is showing very great interest--and this is due, of course, not only to the fact that the Soviet Union possesses natural resources, including energy resources, but also to the fact that our Western partners understand full well that they are doing business with countries which have stable economies, planned economies--that we are not threatened by crises and that they can feel safe in concluding agreements with us. In the West now where almost nothing stable remains, apart perhaps from the worry about what tomorrow will bring, that is very important. So there is more and more serious discussion about the need to set even broader cooperation into motion and the most varied schemes and ideas are being put forward.

[Shishlin] Yes, that is true, but I think that we must not digress from the point that the problem of economic cooperation itself, and even more the problem of energy, is a world-wide, truly global problem. Unfortunately there are natural resources that are unrenewable. I think that the mention itself of this spectrum of problems is also important. It is of course, in general, also a vital and abundant subject for an all-European cooperation and for world cooperation as a whole.

[Levin] Returning to the question of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid next year, I should like to note that at the meeting of representatives of neutral and nonalined countries in Vienna support was voiced for the socialist countries' proposal to strengthen measures of trust.

[Kobysh] Yes, these are quite specific things that indicate the state of Europe and the state of the world 4 years after the signing of the agreement in Helsinki. We have every reason to feel satisfied. We can see certain positive changes taking place in the world and in Europe. But we have grounds, too, for dissatisfaction and even alarm since the arms race is continuing and since our initiatives do not always meet with a response. And, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, bridges are something that can only be built from both sides at the same time. In other words, if a proposal does not meet with any response, there can be no dialog. We observe with alarm, of course, how the Vienna talks have been dragging on for so many years now. But at the same time we look to the future with optimism because even these last 4 years show us how everything can change and how a very important matter--a matter on which the future of mankind depends--can move very gradually away from a standstill.

[Levin] It can be said forthrightly that life itself confirms the great possibilities of the policy of detente. Europe did, at one time, initiate the process of political detente, and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries firmly proceed in their policy from the belief that Europe, too can and must provide an example of realizing military detente.

Our time has now run out. Our program is at an end. Thank you for your attention, dear comrades, and good-bye.

STURUA VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF CARTER RESHUFFLE

LD300835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report under the rubric "Behind the scenes": "Seven Days in July"]

[Text] Seven days in July--that is the name the American press has given to the events marked by significant changes in President J. Carter's cabinet and in the structure of the White House apparatus.

On Monday 16 July, after President Carter's Sunday television appearance, Hamilton Jordan, one of his closest advisers, called up all the members of the government on the intercom and informed them that the White House would soon be announcing their collective resignation. Jordan then asked for letters of resignation from senior employees in the White House apparatus. In the U.S. capital, already agitated by the President's gloomy admissions on the country's economic and domestic political situation, guessing spread rapidly on which of the 34 secretaries and senior advisers would be "purged" and which would hold on to their posts. Rumors intensified still further when, the following morning, President Carter indeed demanded the resignation of the cabinet and the White House staff. It is true that an exception was immediately made for the "national security team." That meant that Secretary of State Vance, Defense Secretary Brown and Brzezinski, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, would stay in their posts.

The report of the White House session was only made public after the major world currency markets had closed. Washington was afraid that the cabinet's resignation would cause nervousness, which could not fail to have a negative effect on the dollar (this did subsequently happen).

Guessing continued as to who would be "in," that is, who would stay, and who would be "out" or would go. At first only one thing was clear: Hamilton Jordan had at last become de jure leader of the White House apparatus, a kind of "alter ego" of the President. As Press Secretary Powell stated, henceforth the White House staff must fulfill Jordan's instructions implicitly, as if they came from the President himself.

But let us return to the cabinet's collective resignation. Sensational in form, it brought no sensations in practice. Let us begin with Attorney General Bell. His resignation was not due to his own "obstincy"--he is, by the way, also from Georgia. Bell is a personal friend of the President, but he stated long ago that he intended to return to private legal practice and had already been gradually "training" his first deputy, Civiletti, to be his successor. And so it came to pass.

Energy Secretary Schlesinger had also repeatedly offered the President his resignation. Schlesinger became a kind of focal figure in the energy crisis now gripping the United States. Of course, it would be naive to believe that the main cause of this crisis is incompetence on the part of the respective department and its chief. The roots of the energy crisis go deep into U.S. policy and economy, into the selfish activity of the oil monopolies and their congressional lobby, into Washington's positions in the Arab East and the Persian Gulf region. However, Schlesinger made his "personal contribution" to the energy crisis by insisting, on the one hand, on measures which suited big business--for instance, removing oil price controls--and on the other hand, by propagating and encouraging bureaucracy in his department. In light of the approaching 1980 presidential elections Schlesinger, in his own words, had become a "burden" to Carter and was assigned the unenviable role of "scapegoat."

However, the main targets of Carter's purge were secretaries Califano and Blumenthal.

Califano headed a department whose activity concerns tens of millions of Americans in the most direct way. He handled health, education and social security in a country where the fantastic price of medical services is equivalent to robbery, where education does not equalize but deepens social contrasts, and where social security means at best useless charity. As for Blumenthal, as treasury secretary and chief economic "tsar" in Carter's cabinet, he was forced to "preside" over inflation, increasing unemployment, recessions, stagnations and crises--phenomena which are reducing the administration's popularity and threatening it with trouble in next year's elections.

Califano campaigned zealously against smoking and supported the system of transporting schoolchildren by bus (known as "busing") as a way of desegragating the education system. He thereby won the opposition of the powerful tobacco monopolies and of southern state governors, that is, of a Carter political support which would insure him an important reservoir of potential votes in the forthcoming presidential election. Finally, Califano and Blumenthal were openly at odds with the upper echelons of the White House apparatus, were unwilling to submit to its orders and even dared to criticize certain legislative initiatives submitted to Congress by the President.

Transportation Secretary Adams' dismissal was not intended but he publicly expressed dissatisfaction with Jordan's elevation and refused to part with his advisers, as the White House demanded, so he had to go.

The cabinet purge took place under the slogan of "competence and loyalty." However, in the almost unanimous opinion of local observers, the accent was on the latter. In fact, the newly appointed secretaries hardly differ from their predecessors in their political views and abilities (Patricia Harris, like Califano, is considered a liberal, and Miller, former head of the Federal Reserve System, shares Blumenthal's economic views). But unlike those who departed they are not, it is said here, individual stars but "team players." The loyalty factor is also emphasized by the fact of Charles Duncan's appointment to the post of energy secretary. Duncan was previously deputy defense secretary, and he is close to Carter. They have been working together since 1970, when Carter was governor of Georgia and Duncan was president of the Coca-Cola Company, whose headquarters is in Atlanta, the administrative center of Georgia.

The 7 days in July, counted from Carter's Sunday television appearance, formally ended with the President's unexpected appearance before the White House press corps. To strained silence the President read a short statement to the effect that there would be no further cabinet changes and that "all the changes have been constructive."

However, the "7 days in July" phenomenon did not begin the Sunday before last and did not, of course, finish last Saturday. The energy crisis, inflation and recession, added to the crisis of confidence which, in Carter's words, "is striking at the very heart, soul and spirit of our national will," are the logical outcome of the rule of a series of administrations--both Republican and Democratic--in the conditions of a rapidly changing world and a diminishing U.S. role in the economy and policy of the capitalist system. Neither the President's television appearance nor his cabinet changes have increased trust in the United States abroad or faith in the administration at home. Rather the contrary. Throughout the 7 days in July Wall Street registered a consistent decline. At the same time the dollar was undergoing harsh pressure on world currency markets. Its fall was accompanied by a sharp increase in gold prices, and on 18 July for the first time in history that price surpassed $300 an ounce, and on 23 July it reached $304.

Lack of faith in the practicality and effectiveness of the energy program put forward by President Carter was almost universal. As the Washington POST writes, "all stockbrokers polled believe that this program was creating even more difficulties than it was intended to eliminate." The broad public agree with the financial circles--for quite different reasons, of course. They are skeptical that Congress will adopt effective measures to curb the energy crisis, since it would first be necessary to curb the oil monopolies. Carter's energy program is intended to have an effect by 1990 or even 2000, but what about today and tomorrow? Trouble is close at hand, not far beyond the horizon. References to "OPEC machinations" no longer help but only irritate.

While people are waiting in lines for gasoline and the administration is threatening to tax the oil monopolies' superprofits the monopolies, like Krylov's cat, continue to "listen and eat." Thus on 23 July two concerns--Exxon and the Standard Oil of Indiana--reported new profit increases.

In these conditions the struggle for power between different groupings in U.S. monopoly capital is intensifying. Not for nothing do many observers see in this the essence of the 7 days in July. They regard the new program for resolving the energy crisis as an election platform, and the changes in the cabinet energy crisis as an election platform, and the changes in the cabinet as a consolidation of the "team" before the election battles.

NEW CABINET DISTINGUISHED BY LOYALTY TO CARTER

LD282046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev, with correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev reporting from New York]

[Text] [Sobolev] The U.S. President has completed his reorganization of the government and of White House officials. This reorganization is unprecedented in American history and is connected with the country's diverse problems. Now that the reorganization is completed it is possible to determine the reasons and objectives for it. We now have our New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev on the line with us; let's hear what he has to say about it. Apparently there have been many diverging views expressed in the United States on this matter.

[Gerasichev] Yes, you are right. Widespread debate was caused in particular by the resignation of Joseph Califano as secretary of health, education and welfare. Many observers here consider that Califano owes his removal to the tobacco monopolies first and foremost, since they were clearly displeased by the secretary's antismoking campaign.

[Sobolev] But, of course, the resignation of Treasury Secretary Blumenthal and Energy Secretary Schlesinger attracted the most attention.

[Gerasichev] Yes, and it should be said that this is easily explained. The United States is experiencing a serious economic crisis. According to recently published Labor Department statistics, the inflation rate during the first half of this year exceeded 13 percent [as heard], which is unusual even for the United States. In addition there is the continuing high unemployment rate in the country and the energy problem, which has become worse recently. Since any solution to these problems depended to no small extent on Blumenthal and Schlesinger, their resignations are seen by many people here as an attempt by the administration to solve the problems it faces by revamping the cabinet.

[Sobolev] It seems to me that the President was guided by political considerations as well as by economic ideas. How do you see this?

[Ogeroslchev] Quite correct. People are saying quite frankly here that the cabinet reorganization has its own specific political aims. In particular these reshuffles are clearly geared to getting the administration into a state of greater readiness for the 1980 presdential election. In addition one outcome of the reorganization will be the intensification of White House control over the government both with regard to tackling the economic problems which it faces and resolving the no less difficult assignment of getting the President reelected.

[Sobolev] In short, time will tell what will happen to the American economy. But for the moment it is possible to talk confidently about Jimmy Carter's political objectives. Those members of his administration whom he has kept and those who are newcomers are distinguished primarily by their loyalty to the President.

'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' IN U.S. WARSHIPS WATCH FOR REFUGEES

LD272020 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The public in Southeast Asian countries is naturally concerned by reports that by the order of the U.S. naval command, the ships and planes of the American Seventh Fleet operating in the South China Sea will stay as long as necessary in the areas where refugees may be found, i.e. in immediate proximity to the territorial waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea. This show of military muscle by the United States cannot be reconciled with the "humanitarian considerations" by which it motivates this operation.

Many political observers, analysing these reports, come to the conclusion that this is not a "humanitarian" operation but a "show of muscle" by certain circles in the USA near the shores of Indochinese countries. It is not for nothing that voices calling for strengthening the American positions in the Far East and in Southeast Asia are to be heard almost daily in Washington. It should be noted that the increased American military presence in these areas is openly approved in Beijing. The Beijing leaders evidently prefer not to recall various actions taken by the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific region after World War Two, actions directed against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement in Asia.

And there are many things which Beijing could recall. Anong them is the "Tonkin incident", a provocative operation which was prepared by the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence organs. This operation was staged by the selfsame Seventh American Fleet in August 1964. At that time American warships were also cruising near the Vietnamese shores and then suddenly, using an excuse that was prepared beforehand--namely, alleging that the ships of the Seventh Fleet were attacked by "torpedo boats"--a group of American naval ships began shelling the Vietnamese coast. This was followed by systematic barbarous bombings of Vietnam. The U.S. Congress which was deliberately misled and which did not have trustworthy information, passed the "Tonkin resolution" which was used as a basis for the actual declaration of war against Vietnam without any restrictions. Although progressive circles exposed from the very outset this deliberate provocation, the truth about it became known to the public much later, in June 1971, after the publication of secret documents in the American press.

It turned out that the operation with the use of the Seventh Fleet was planned beforehand and was designed to prepare public opinion in the USA and the American Congress for large-scale military operations against the DRV. It also turned out that the "Tonkin resolution" itself was prepared several months before the "incident"--in May, 1964. In 1968 the Senate Committee admitted that the "Tonkin incident was fabricated from beginning to end. All these things come to mind when one reads reports on American warships patrolling the sea not far from the Vietnamese shores.

In the light of this story, which is not far removed in time, the "new special instructions" received by the Seventh Fleet cause widespread anxiety in Southeast Asian countries. It is now quite clear that the concentration of American military might in the region may have very dangerous consequences.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON DISTORTIONS ON SOVIET MILITARY STRENGTH

LD272331 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Commentary by Major General Volkogonov: "Who Needs the Myth of the Soviet Threat?"]

[Text] During this last year in the West and specially in the United States we have witnessed the strengthening of forces which want to damage detente and the peaceful proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This attack against detente, against the aspirations of forces for peace to push back the threat of a new war is carried out [words indistinct]. What is the aim of spreading this malicious myth? Above all, monopolies need it to maintain and to increase their super-profits. The arms race is an inexhaustable gold mine for the military-industrial complex. With the war budget the revenues of the monopolies increase. An unprecedented increase in the war budget of the United States, for example, which according to estimates next year will amount to the astronomical sum of $138 billion, guarantees fabulous profits to firms specializing in arms production. Now the Western press persistently stresses that NATO is behind the Soviet Union regarding the overall power of its nuclear potential, the quantity of tanks, submarines and missiles. This data is given in a tendentious bribed way, with the evident aim of pushing parliaments and governments into every higher military expenditure. It is enough to cite a few facts. Towards the middle of the fifties the U.S. press launched a noisy campaign over an alleged U.S. lag in fighters. This was the opportunity for a meteoric rise in the defense budget. However, not long afterwards the Pentagon officially announced that the number of Soviet bombers had been overestimated several times over. In the beginning of the sixties a campaign was set in motion over the serious Soviet superiority in missiles. Anti-Soviet statements and the myth of the Soviet threat lead to a very real result--the U.S. defense budget took a prodigious leap. Pointless clarifications followed according to which the Soviet Union's missile power was greatly exaggerated. But things were already in motion. The monopolies were already devouring a financial cake of fantastic proportions. At present the situation is similar. By intimidating Western societies, bourgeois militarist propaganda is not only accelerating the arms race but also is trying to create conditions to slow down the detente process. By systematically publishing falsified and untrue data on Soviet power, bourgeois propaganda instills in the petty bourgeosie a permanent fear of the alleged Soviet threat, which facilitates for the imperialist leaders, sociopolitical measures advantageous to big bourgeoisie. The allegations of a war danger coming from the Soviet Union appear completely illusory if one only consiers the present state of affairs. In a special article in the USSR Constitution it is stipulated that the foreign policy of our country aims at preventing wars of aggression and at achieving general and complete disarmament. The Soviet Union confirms its attachment to peace by practical measures. In recent years it has formulated many proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and at complementing political detente with military detente. In the West they like to say that the Soviet Union in particular is increasing its military means in Europe. But let us look at the real state of affairs. While in recent years the Soviet Union has not increased its troops by a single soldier, or a single tank in central Europe, U.S. forces alone have several tens of thousands more men in that zone. It is also known that the Americans have increased the number of nuclear warheads with carriers in Europe to more than 7,000.

These are the real facts, and they confirm once again that the peril of war comes not from the alleged Soviet military threat, but from the policy of the imperialist circles which have not abandoned the idea of acting from a position of strength and of achieving military superiority and of dictating their will. But these hopes cannot be realized.

KUZNETSOV HITS U.S. GENERAL ROGERS' CALL FOR NEW ARMS SYSTEMS

LD260955 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[N. Kuznetsov article under the rubric "Apt Observations": "General Rogers Prepares for a 'Test'"]

[Text] "I believe we must be prepared to be put to the test," American Gen B. Rogers stated on the eve of taking up his post as commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces.

If you omit the general's own explanation of this key phrase in his statement to journalists, the reader will think that after the signing of the SALT II treaty it is a question of testing NATO's readiness to take steps toward military detente in Europe. The more so as the socialist Warsaw Pact states have submitted for discussion a wide range of measures to strengthen trust and reduce the level of military confrontation, in particular new proposals at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

But it turns out that NATO headquarters has its own special logic. Rogers has in mind the "test by combat," which, in his opinion, could begin by 1986, when "the Soviet Union will overtake U.S. strategic potential" and "Russian missiles, whose power and accuracy are increasing, will be capable of destroying most of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles which are in stationary launch silos." It is not hard to guess why General Rogers needs a state of combat readiness. With his statements on the arrival of a "critical period," during which the United States will be "vulnerable to attack," he is trying to prove the "need" to deploy a new system of strategic mobile missiles with 10 independent warheads with an explosive force of 335 kilotons each--nearly 22 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. It is a question of modernizing the nuclear potential deployed in Western Europe and stepping up the plan to equip NATO troops with neutron weapons. The NATO generals must be given their due. They have learned well the lessons of the late ill-famed U.S. Secretary of State J. Dulles, who said as early as the fifties: "To make the country bear the burden associated with maintaining powerful armed forces, it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere related to the psychological atmosphere of wartime...." In NATO's 30 years of history the public in West Eruopean countries has become convinced that Atlanticist strategists always try to use references to the mythical "Soviet threat" to justify the creation of new types of weapons so as to obtain unilateral military advantages. The USSR has repeatedly stressed the illusory and dangerous nature of these calculations, as well as of attempts to blame it for the latest spurt in the arms race, of which the initiator and leader has always been the United States. American experts have themselves calculated that of the 25 major weapons systems created since the war, 23 were first developed in the United States and only two in the USSR. Another conclusion can be drawn from these facts: Nuclear spurts cannot bring any long-term superiority. It is now time to test readiness for peace, not preparations for war. The USSR, together with other socialist countries, has put before the Disarmament Committee a draft international convention on banning neutron weapons. The Warsaw Pact states have also proposed that talks begin between the five nuclear powers with the aim of removing nuclear weapons in all their forms from their arsenals and using nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. One wonders what is stopping General Rogers from making use of the favorable atmosphere after the signing of the SALT II treaty and testing the sincerity of the USSR's intentions in the process of talks?

LATYSHEV VIEWS USSR-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD271045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent I. Latyshev: "USSR-Japan: Interests of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Tokyo, July--In parliamentary speeches and press statements Japanese Government leaders note from time to time the importance of improving Soviet-Japanese relations. "The development of friendly ties with our neighbor, the Soviet Union," Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, for example, said in a parliamentary speech, "is one of the main tasks of Japanese foreign policy."

However, these pronouncements are not backed up by concrete steps by the Japanese side aimed at consolidating mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. Moreover, in most cases these pronouncements are accompanied by unjustified and illegitimate territorial claims which essentially merely torpedo the cause of the final normalization and improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations.

This inconsistent position on the part of Japanese Government leaders is a reflection of contradictory trends in the settlements and policy of the Japanese ruling circles. On the one hand, this position is clearly influenced by various anti-Soviet forces seeking to obstruct Japanese-Soviet good neighborliness and gamble on the fueling of tension in international relations in the Far East. The active champions of anti-Sovietism in the country's ruling camp include, in particular, certain local arms manufacturers, generals heading the "Self-Defense Forces," some of the leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the leaders of various rightwing nationalist organizations and also certain influential officials in the Foreign Ministry. And it is toward these forces that anti-Soviet circles in Washington and Beijing lean in their calculations.

On the other hand, the Japanese leaders cannot ignore the feelings of those circles interested in improving business ties with the Soviet Union. And although healthy voices in Japan are often drowned by the croaks of anti-Sovietists, the influence of sober-minded Japanese figures on the development of relations between our countries remains very substantial. This applies above all to those businessmen who find the peaceful course of international events to their advantage and are guided in their actions by business considerations, not nationalist emotions. It is no exaggeration to say that the realistic approach of these groupings of the Japanese business world to questions of the development of Japanese-Soviet relations is one important factor which curbs the irresponsible trouble-making of the opponents of our good neighborliness and has a positive influence on the development of contacts between Japan and the Soviet Union. It is no accident, therefore, that despite certain difficulties in Japanese-Soviet diplomatic relations created through the anti-Sovietists' endeavors, Japan's economic ties with the Soviet Union continue to develop in an upward direction.

The main indicator of the present scale of Soviet-Japanese economic relations is the state of trade, the development of which is based on the 5-year agreement on trade and payments in 1976-1980. In the first 3 years of the agreement alone trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Japan exceeded the volume of mutual deliveries in the entire preceding 5-year period. Figures published here show that in 1978 Japanese-Soviet trade turnover was almost $4 billion, which is 10 percent above corresponding indicators for 1977. Over 20 Japanese firms, including the country's major trading companies, already have branches in Moscow.

It is worth noting in this connection that the Soviet goods delivered to Japan do not compete with Japanese-made goods on the domestic market. On the contrary, they meet Japanese industrial enterprises' acute need for goods of this kind. [paragraph continues]

As for Soviet purchases in Japan, such as machinery, rolled metals, high-quality steel, chemicals, consumer goods and so forth, these purchases, which are made in large quantities, naturally help many Japanese enterprises to exploit their production capacities more fully, avoid mass dismissals and surmount other difficulties connected with the prolong depression. An example of this is the agreement on large Soviet purchases of large-diameter pipes from Japan for the construction of gas pipelines.

In recent years ever growing significance has attached to trade exchange between the two countries in connection with long-term, large-scale general agreements concluded for the purpose of the joint development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

The agreement on the joint working of south Yakutsk coking coal, in particular, is in the implementation stage. In accordance with this agreement Japanese companies are supplying the Soviet Union with machinery and equipment for the construction of an enriching plant and other projects. In return for these supplies the Japanese side will begin to receive high-quality coking coal from the Soviet Union in 1979.

An agreement is gradually being implemented on prospecting for Yakutsk gas in conjunction with Japanese and American firms on the basis of explorations by the Soviet side.

Mutually advantageous ties between Japanese industrialists and Soviet organizations in the sphere of implementing the second forestry agreement have also proved most worthwhile. Siberian timber is highly valued by Japanese firms and demand is increasing all the time. Soviet timber-carrying ships are now a common sight at most ports in the country.

Another indicator of the increasing development of Soviet-Japanese economic ties is the constant increase in the volume of sea and air freight shipments between the two countries. The quickest route from Japan to Western Europe now lies through the Soviet Union. The new port of Vostochnyy, constructed in Vrangel Bay through the close cooperation of Soviet and Japanese construction organizations, is to play a big role in the further development of transport ties between the two countries. Already between 80,000 and 90,000 containers annually pass through the container wharves of this port and also of the port of Nakhodka.

It is no exaggeration to say that Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation is an important part of Japanese commercial life: Very broad business circles all over the country are involved in it. A whole series of specialized trade associations have sprung out of this cooperation. They include various Japanese-Soviet trade associations in Tokyo, on Hokkaido, in the Kansai area and in certain other parts of the country and also individual firms, some of which bear Russian names: "Progress," "Iskra," "Nauka," "Berezka".... Thanks to the activeness of these firms various Soviet goods, including folkcraft products and books, are beginning to be in increasing demand in Japan. Regular and successful exhibitions to sell Soviet goods have been organized in various Japanese cities by the local "Berezka" firm, for example, whose main store opened not long ago in the capital's central trading district--Ginza.

Achievements in the development of Soviet-Japanese commercial ties would be undoubtedly even more tangible were it not for the obstacles erected by Japanese anti-Soviet forces. These forces are responsible, in particular, for the fact that there is still no long-term intergovernmental agreement between the two countries (at the moment it is only private Japanese firms and not government departments which are the Soviet land's partners in existing large-scale agreements).

As a result of this Japanese companies wanting particular major Soviet orders are frequently at a disadvantage compared with their West European competitors who produce similar goods but get concessions and support from their state banks and other departments in accordance with long-term economic agreements concluded with the Soviet Union on a government basis. The consolidation of the spirit of mutual trust and benevolence in commercial contacts is not helped either, of course, by the anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns periodically organized here on various absurd pretexts by individual government officials and by the press.

Nevertheless, the number of sober-minded businessmen who support the further development of Japanese-Soviet business cooperation is growing. An example of this is the initiative by a group of fishing enterprise owners in the city of Kushiro, the country's biggest fishing center, who favor the creation of a joint Soviet-Japanese fishing company. It was they, incidentally, who paid for and constructed, in conjunction with local forestry workers, a house of friendship in the city whose doors are now hospitably open to the crews of Soviet ships and other compatriots of ours arriving in this city. The plan for mounting a major Japanese industrial exhibition in Moscow is also receiving active support from a growing number of Japanese business people.

The favorable conditions for the further development of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation are not merely the product of the country's business circles' interest in this cooperation. They are also created by the general keenness for good-neighborly contact with the Soviet people which is apparent here in workers' trade unions, among the intelligentsia and among young people. All this put together is responsible for the inherent soundness of Japanese-Soviet economic ties which "surprises" those who wish us ill; and in fact is fully in keeping with both countries' fundamental interests and the cause of peace in the Far East, for the wider and stronger Soviet-Japanese business ties become, the easier it will be ultimately to find a common language, overcome existing differences and thereby lay a secure foundation for good relations and friendship between the two neighboring peoples.

JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF YAMASHITA VISITS ROK

LD271147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Knocking Together a Bloc"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 July--G. Yamashita, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, today began a visit to South Korea. According to the newspaper YOMIURI, during the talks between the head of Japan's military department and Seoul Defense Minister No Chae-Hyon, the sides will discuss problems connected with modernizing the South Korean Army and improving the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." G. Yamashita will also attend exercises by South Korean troops.

YOMIURI stresses that G. Yamashita's visit is generally intended to contribute to the de facto formation of a military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea. These aims will also be served by the forthcoming Japanese-U.S. working conference on security questions, to be held at the end of July and the beginning of August, and also by talks between G. Yamashita and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown in August.

Pyongyang, 25 July--Commenting on G. Yamashita's visit to Seoul, the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN writes that its aim is to "strengthen the military alliance between Japan and South Korea." "Japanese reaction," the newspaper notes, "intends to participate even more actively in U.S. Far East strategy." Therefore, NODONG SINMUN concludes, G. Yamashita's visit increases the threat to peace in Asia and erects obstacles in the way of Korean unification.

AFGHAN POLITBURO MEETS, RESHUFFLES CABINET

LD282101 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 28, TASS--The BAKHTAR Agency reports that a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. A report on the domestic and international situation was delivered at the meeting by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki.

The members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan discussed the draft resolution on the deepening of interparty democracy through enhancing collective leadership of party organs, development of criticism and self-criticism, all-round democratic discussion of questions at party meetings. The draft resolution has been endorsed by voting.

Under the decree of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of the Afghanistan that has been published, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council assumes the guidance in deciding all matters connected with defences and command of the armed forces of the country. Under this decree, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin will be implementing in practice the directives of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council on these questions and supervising the activity of the Ministry of Defence.

The document points out that these measures have been taken in order to protect further the guidance of the struggle of the people and armed forces of Afghanistan against counterrevolution.

Changes in the cabinet were made on the proposal of Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Health Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Dr Shah Wali has been appointed deputy prime minister and foreign minister, former Defence Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar has been appointed minister of the interior, former Minister of the Interior Sherjan Mazdooryar has been appointed minister of border affairs.

TARAKI ASSUMES COMMAND OF AFGHANISTAN'S DEFENSE

LD281048 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 28, TASS--The BAKHTAR Agency issued a decree of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki. Under this decree he assumes the guidance in deciding all matters connected with defences and commands of Afghanistan's Armed Forces.

Under this decree, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin will be implementing the directives of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council on matters of the country's defences and command of its armed forces and will also supervise the activity of the Defence Ministry.

The document notes that these measures have been taken for the purpose of further perfection of the leadership of the struggle of the people and Armed Forces of Afghanistan against the counter-revolutionary forces.

BENEFITS OF AFGHAN LAND REFORM PROGRAM DESCRIBED

LD271720 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Next on the world today is an item about land reform in Afghanistan, prepared by our observer Aleksandr [name indistinct]:

At present no landless families have practically remained in Afghanistan; they have received more than 1.6 million acres of land gratis and for eternal use. Other transformations introduced in the course of the (?preparation) and realization of the land reform were also democratic by nature. By setting fixed purchasing prices for grain and other farm products the government guaranteed peasants steady incomes. Peasants are no longer dependent on go-betweens which made their profits from the marketing of farm products' increase. But what is more important: The peasants were relieved of the debts to the local money lenders. The money borrowed from them was spent on the purchases of seeds, fertilizers and on watering the fields. Today the government has assumed upon itself the functions of the supplier of machines, tractors and plows which are to oust in the long run more primitive agricultural implements. The government has already distributed over 25,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 2,000 tons of wheat seed. The committees set up in every rural district or province are responsible for that work. Local peasants and even recent nomads make up half of the composition of such committees. Under the land reform all those who wish to give up the nomadic way of life will be given land plots. The former landlords can also have plots of their own averaging in size from three to nine acres, but the use of hired labor is prohibited.

The People's Government is not to blame for the refusal of those who used to enrich themselves through the exploitation of the hired labor to start working on the land. Some of them preferred to flee from the country and join the armed bands, the enemies of the Afghani revolution. There are people among members of these bands who were simply misled by the landlords, and even deceived. Fortunately many of them begin to realize this. Forty-year old peasant (Gulamali Hodzi) of Musa Qaleh District in Helmand Province is one of them. We did not believe at first, he said, reports saying that the government started distributing land among the peasants, but when we came back and saw the changes that took place we were overjoyed. Like hundreds of thousands of other peasants (Gulamali) plows his own land today. His orchards began to bloom once again. As the Eastern saying goes, you cannot hide the moon behind the skirt of your robe. Progressive changes taking place in Afghanistan cannot be hidden or silenced: This is because they have their bearing on the fate of every Afghani and of the entire Afghan nation.

AFGHANISTAN SEEN AS 'TARGET OF BEIJING HEGEMONISM'

LD271023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Lt Col Ye. Aleksandrov article: "Policy of Provocations and Interference"]

[Text] It is well known that you do not choose your neighbors. You build good relations with them, banking on the same in return. That is axiomatic.

Beijing, however, holds a different viewpoint. After the April revolution in Afghanistan the Chinese leadership recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan only with great reluctance and virtually abolished economic cooperation with it.

In addition, following the anti-Afghan slander campaign in the West, Chinese propaganda organs actively joined in and in turn began to attack the Afghan people's government in an attempt to discredit the goals and tasks of the Afghan revolution. A growing amount of propaganda literature and leaflets slandering the new democratic system in the young republic is being sent to Afghanistan from China.

Not placing any particular confidence in the voices of their "propaganda sirens" the Maoists have embarked on direct support for the forces opposing the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. Here they have acted virtually in concert with the imperialists and with reaction, which are attempting to undermine the Afghan revolution. Not for nothing did representatives of Afghan reaction, after the formation of the Democratic Republic, express their hope for "moral and material" support from Beijing. The Afghan people's enemies were not disappointed. At the beginning of the year London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH was already writing about the "infiltration" of Chinese weapons across the Afghan border. According to that newspaper, "the Afghan tribes along the border with China are being supplied by Beijing with the latest Chinese machine guns and semi-automatic rifles, which are particularly effective in guerrilla warfare." The Chinese-made weapons have been used by participants in antigovernment actions in a number of Afghan cities. Emigree bands are equippped with them, too.

A secret cache of arms, ammunition and subversive literature was discovered just recently near Kabul. A substantial quantity of the "products" stored there were labelled "Made In China."

According to France's COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGER the Chinese arms are shipped to Afghanistan after passing through Pakistan as transit goods along the Karakorum Highway, which was constructed with Chinese assistance. To carry out this operation so-called "trading firms" have been created by the Chinese as a cover.

In camps created on Pakistani territory, instructors from Beijing train reactionaries who have fled from Afghanistan in guerrilla warfare methods and in handling Chinese weapons. Reports have also filtered into the press on the formation of special centers directly on Chinese territory for training terrorists from among representatives of Afghan counterrevolution.

Beijing's envoys in Afghanistan are striving to step up the actions of groups opposing the Afghan Government and of separatist elements among the national minorities and reactionary religious organizations. To this end they are making use of the Maoist grouping "Sho'leh-Yeh Javid" and a number of nationalist organizations such as "Setam-e Melli," which in a number of regions in the country is attempting to mount armed actions against the present government. According to information at hand, the "advisers" from Beijing are trying to persuade the leaders of those groupings to undertake joint actions with the "Muslim Brotherhood"--a reactionary religious organization.

Faruq, a leader of "Sho'leh-Yeh Javid," has admitted that his organization is carrying out antigovernment activity among a section of the Afghan population on the instructions of Beijing's representatives. Such Maoist groupings as "Ehya" and "Sorkha" in Afghanistan are disseminating leaflets slandering the democratic system. Beijing's minions in Afghanistan are also participating directly in armed acts of banditry against the people.

The Beijing leadership is striving to avoid publicity for its complicity in the activity of counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan and has even tried to protest against accusations of Chinese interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs made by official Afghan organs and also the Afghan press. [Paragraph continues]

The Afghan Foreign Ministry has rejected the protest as unfounded and has made representations to the PRC Embassy in Kabul over China's participation in subversive counter-revolutionary acts in Afghanistan. It was noted that Beijing's basically hostile activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in no way accords with China's declared "adherence to the principles of good neighborliness."

Why is Beijing, which attempts to portray itself as an "ally" of developing states and national liberation movements, weaving a web of intrigue and provocations against people's power in Afghanistan, expending much effort and money in the process? Obviously, the point is that Afghanistan is the latest target of Beijing's strategy of great-power hegemonism.

Beijing has not abandoned its plans to subject developing states to its influence. Beijing's subversive activity against the Afghan people convincingly confirms the Chinese leadership's commitment to the policy of applying crude pressure on neighboring countries.

Beijing's actions in relation to revolutionary Afghanistan are yet another graphic example of the Chinese leaders' bloc-type alliance with imperialist and reactionary forces, which is aimed at creating hotbeds of tension and at undermining peace and good neighborliness among states.

JAGJIVAN RAM ELECTED LEADER OF INDIA'S JANATA PARTY

LD271816 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 27, TASS--The UNI agency reports that the former Indian Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram has been unanimously elected leader of the Janata Party parliamentary faction to replace Morarji Desai who resigned.

INDIAN PRESIDENT APPOINTS SINGH PRIME MINISTER

LD281004 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 28, TASS--Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, today appointed Charan Singh, the leader of the Parliamentary Group of the Janata Party (C), to be the country's prime minister. The president endorsed the composition of a new Cabinet of Ministers suggested to him.

A ceremony to swear in the new prime minister and members of his government is to be held in the Presidential Palace today.

Main Cabinet Positions

LD281832 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 28, TASS--As a result of consultations with leaders of the political parties supporting the new Indian Government headed by Charan Singh, the prime minister today decided on the appointments on the main posts in his cabinet. Y.S. Chavan has been appointed deputy prime minister with the portfolio of minister of the interior. B.N. Misra has been appointed minister of external affairs. H. N. Bahuguna has become minister of finance.

VIETNAM'S LINH INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL TASKS

LD271141 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent R. Urmantsev interview with Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation: "Guarding the Gains of the Revolution"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Please tell me about the main tasks facing Vietnamese trade unions at the present time.

[Answer] The Vietnamese people withstood a protracted war against U.S. imperialists and triumphed over the Chinese aggressors. Therefore the main tasks of Vietnam's trade unions are to mobilize workers, employees and all working people to eliminate the aftermath of war, to organize competition for increasing production and making economies, to bring about a gradual improvement in the working masses' spiritual and material life, and also to foster in them a high level of revolutionary consciousness and vigilance. We are mobilizing the working people to fulfill two strategic tasks victoriously: to continue the successful building of socialism and to resolutely defend the territorial integrity of their Vietnamese homeland.

[Question] On a tour of your country we saw cities and villages which had suffered from the Chinese aggressors' onslaught and met many victims of that aggression. What steps are the Communist Party and Vietnam's trade unions taking to rebuild the national economy in the stricken provinces?

[Answer] The damage done to our people by the Beijing expansionists' war of aggression was indeed considerable: A great many cities and villages and hundreds of schools, hospitals and plants were destroyed in 19 districts of the 6 border provinces. After the Chinese aggressors had been driven from our country the party, government and trade unions of Vietnam created all the necessary conditions for tens of thousands of evacuees to return home and for thousands of wounded to receive treatment, and launched a nationwide mass movement to give the stricken regions material aid in order to stabilize the situation and gradually re-establish and develop production. The trade unions are paying particular attention to increasing labor productivity and to the adoption of supplementary plans at enterprises in order to offset the losses in the border provinces plundered and ravaged by the Chinese aggressors. At the present time, despite the many difficulties, schools have opened for classes, work has resumed at plants and railroads are steadily being rebuilt in the provinces where hostilities took place....

[Question] It is 4 years since South Vietnam was liberated and the country united. Please tell me about the trade unions' role in socioeconomic transformations in the liberated areas.

[Answer] Neocolonialism took a heavy toll in South Vietnam, leaving millions unemployed and an unbalanced, underdeveloped economy. In the last stage of the revolution Vietnam's trade unions reorganized detachments of working people in the newly liberated regions, fostering in them class and socialist consciousness and a sense of collective ownership, and channeled their efforts into actively participating in socialist transformations. The trade unions headed such movements as the development of socialist competition, the formation of the new man, the safeguarding of political security and public order, and the defense and consolidation of revolutionary power.

[Question] Certain bourgeois propaganda organs seek to misrepresent the real state of affairs in South Vietnam. They are causing a stir over so-called "human rights" in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. What are your views on this question?

[Answer] When the pro-American puppet authorities in Saigon were ousted in 1975, in order to put their sordid plans into effect the U.S. imperialists advanced the false thesis that South Vietnam would face "the threat of a bloodbath." Actually, as you have seen for yourself, in the past 4 years in South Vietnam there has been no sign of that happening; leniency and magnanimity are shown to those people who previously collaborated with the U.S. imperialists and their puppet authorities.

Everyone knows that it was the United States which unleashed the aggressive war in Vietnam, a war of unprecedented savagery, full of barbaric crimes which wrought terrible destruction. When the U.S. imperialists were forced to clear out of Vietnam they left us a grave legacy: more than 1 million puppet soldiers, some 600,000-700,000 employees of the puppet authorities and police, some 400,000 prostitutes, more than 100,000 hooligan elements, hundreds of thousands of orphaned children and millions of unemployed. Yet still, having lost all sense of shame, they are now misrepresenting our humane policy. We wish to give employment to those who followed a parasitical way of life during the war and to those who previously only knew how to hold a weapon and to fight as a hireling of the U.S. imperialists. We are training and reeducating them so that they can return to an honest life and earn their own living, and to give them back human dignity.

Echoing the United States, the Beijing expansionists are also propagandizing among the ethnic Chinese, telling them that a war between China and Vietnam is inevitable and that they will be the first to suffer. This is being done in order to induce tens of thousands of Chinese to leave for China, thereby creating chaos in Vietnam's economy and political life, and then to accuse our republic of driving the Chinese out.

The Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other forces recently launched a propaganda campaign over the problem of Vietnamese refugees, hoping to detract from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's prestige, to drive a wedge between Vietnam and the countries of Southeast Asia and to turn the public against the SRV. Those chiefly to blame for the flood of Vietnamese refugees are the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists.

An absolute majority of these refugees are either people who have been taken in by U.S. propaganda and are unwilling to adapt to a life in which there are still many difficulties, caused by the consequences of the bitter and destructive war lasting many years launched by the U.S. imperialists, or Chinese who have been taken in by Beijing's propaganda.

Vietnam's position on this problem is perfectly clear. Our attitude to the problems which have arisen for the countries of Southeast Asia in connection with the Vietnamese refugees is one of understanding. Vietnam is ready to hold talks with each country, as we reaffirmed at the Geneva international conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia.

[Question] How important are the friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnamese trade unions and trade unions in the socialist countries, and between the trade unions of the SRV and the USSR, to the successful building of socialism in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam?

[Answer] The working people, the entire Vietnamese people, are deeply aware that the friendship and fraternal cooperation among Vietnam and the socialist countries, and with the Soviet Union in particular, were one of the most important factors in the Vietnamese revolution's past triumph and in the present building of socialism in Vietnam. I would like to take this opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude of Vietnam's working people and trade unions for the all-round assistance and support given them by the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

The working people of Vietnam greatly admire the working people of the Soviet Union who, having successfully built socialism and are now in the process of building communism, have turned the Soviet Union into a mighty bulwark of peace and socialism. On behalf of Vietnam's working people and trade unions, allow me to wish you further great achievements in the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. May the friendship and cooperation between the working people, trade unions and the peoples of our two countries steadily strengthen and develop in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR.

VIETNAMESE JAILED FOR ORGANIZING REFUGEE EXODUS

LD271652 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 27, TASS--An open trial of the organizers of illegal departure of the SRV's citizens abroad took place in Da Nang, central Vietnam. The head of the clandestine "travel bureau", Phan Ti, former senior lieutenant of the puppet army, after the liberation of South Vietnam worked as a teacher at the Da Nang medical school. Almost all the accomplices are former servicemen of the Saigon Army or come from bourgeois families. They were caught red-handed and confessed their guilt.

The court sentenced Phan Ti and his accomplices to imprisonment terms from six to twelve years, with subsequent deprivation of civil rights for 2-4 years.

NHAN DAN TELLS OF WAY TO END REFUGEE 'PROBLEM'

LD271648 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 27, TASS--Beijing's immediate termination of frontier provocations, military threats and the slanderous campaign against Vietnam, the departure of warships of the United States and vessels of other countries, which came to the shores of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "to save refugees"--this is what can help attain a real solution of the problem of the Indochinese refugees, which arose through the guilt of American imperialists and Chinese expansionists, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today.

This will make it possible to the countries concerned, together with the U.N. High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, to promptly and effectively put into life the accords attained in Geneva. Having suffered a failure at the international conference in Geneva, the organizers of the anti-Vietnamese campaign continue psychological warfare. The cause for a particular anxiety is the intensification of China's provocative campaign and the appearance of U.S. ships in international waters near the Vietnamese coast, the newspaper stresses.

We call upon the peoples and the governments of South-East Asian and other states, which display sincere interest in the triumph of humanism, to make their contribution to the solution of the refugee problem in the spirit of the Geneva conference. It is necessary to enhance vigilance, to frustrate in good time the designs of Washington, Beijing and their ilk, NHAN DAN declared.

NO POSITIVE RESULTS SO FAR FROM PRC-SRV TALKS

LD261630 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 26, TASS--The meetings in the first and second rounds of negotiations between Vietnam and China held so far have not produced any positive results.

The Chinese delegation turned down all proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including the proposal on settlement of the problems associated with relations between the two countries, and also the proposal that urgent measures be taken for lessening tension in the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, VNA, writes.

Chinese representatives to the negotiations, the news agency points out, continue demanding discussion, above all, of the problem which is, in their opinion, the cornerstone of settlement of the conflict between the two countries--the problem of struggle against the so-called "hegemonism". The Chinese resort to this in order to divert the attention of the peoples of the world from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

Accusing Vietnam of hegemonism, the Chinese representatives want to channel the negotiations into discussing the so-called "Kampuchean issue" and to demand withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, says the VNA's report. But this will not mislead the Kampuchean people who rose up against the hangmen, maintained by Beijing, and who liberated with the help of the Vietnamese people their entire territory, says the VNA's report.

Beijing representatives should take a rational stand and to heed more the aspirations of the peoples of the world. They should agree to discuss Vietnam's proposal that urgent measures be taken to lessen tension in the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier and that Beijing should give up its hegemonic anti-Vietnamese policy, which is the main obstacle on the road towards good-neighbourly relations between the two countries, the VNA stresses.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO USSR-SRV YOUTH MEETING

LD281829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to the participants of the meeting of friendship and solidarity between the youth of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which opened today in Alma-Ata. The greetings read:

Dear friends, I am happy to greet you, representatives of youth of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, who have gathered at the fourth meeting of friendship and solidarity. Your comradely contact has already become a good tradition. I think that you have everything to share with each other, everything to tell about your studies, labor, the defense of the motherland, about helping your elder brothers, fathers and mothers in the great task of building a new society.

The international solidarity of Soviet and Vietnamese youth is an important factor in the struggle of democratic youth for the lofty ideals of freedom, peace and social progress.

You have met, the telegram says further on, in the capital of Kazakhstan, the capital of a republic which has provided worthy examples of socialist labor, the development of industry, science and education, and opening up the virgin lands for the good of the entire Soviet people. This feat of labor was to a significant degree carried out by young enthusiasts and patriots. This is why our Vietnamese friends can find here on Kazakh soil useful experiences which will help them in their struggle to transform Vietnam into a developed, flourishing socialist state.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the youth of Lenin's motherland and Ho Chi Minh's motherland, always have marched and will march together in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression and to resolutely defend their historical achievements against any encroachments by the enemies of socialism. They cooperate fruitfully in the development of a new society and in strengthening the socialist community of peoples--the powerful force of social progress.

I am sure, the greetings from Comrade Brezhnev states in conclusion, that the glorious youth of our countries will achieve new successes in solving those great and important tasks which the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party put forward in all sectors of socialist and communist construction. A loyal helper of the party, the youth of our countries are always there where things are difficult, where complicated pioneering tasks must be carried out. We highly value this remarkable quality of youth.

I wish the participants at this meeting and all young people in our fraternal countries happiness and the inspiration to fight even more effectively, more energetically for the common task of communism, for peace and good cooperation among the peoples of the world.

The participants received the hearty greetings Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with great anthusiasm and joy. The greetings were read by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

The greetings from Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, were met with great enthusiasm. They were read by the head of the Vietnam youth delegation, Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League.

The greetings emphasized that the meeting between the youth of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the living embodiment of the military solidarity of the two countries and their pure and sincere relations based on Marxism-Leninism and genuine proletarian internationalism. The people and youth of Vietnam highly value [word indistinct] solidarity with the Soviet people. This solidarity, respect and friendship, which grows stronger day by day, in actual life has passed the test of strength.

Comrade Le Duan expressed the hope that the meeting in Alma-Ata, the great festival of the youth of both countries, will be a success.

KAMPUCHEA REJECTS USE OF AID AS MEANS OF PRESSURE

ID250956 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 25, TASS--All the problems pertaining to Kampuchea, including the humanitarian aid which the Kampuchean people badly needs and which it highly appreciates, must be resolved with the People's Revolutionary Council, the sole representative of the Kampuchean people.

The statement was made by a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

He noted that any attempts to use the humanitarian aid as a means of pressure or to undermine the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea will prove futile.

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry representative expressed gratitude to governments of many countries and international organizations for their disinterested aid to Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA'S ECONOMY SPEEDILY BEING RESTORED

ID271331 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 27 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 27, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK issued the date on the first results of the measures taken to normalize the economic, social and cultural life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the first six months after the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In the years of the reign of the reactionary pro-Beijing regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, thousands of people in towns and villages of Kampuchea were dying of hunger. Therefore, after the overthow of the clique, the young government of the republic, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, set as the main task the speediest restoration and development of agricultural production. Teams of mutual assistance are being formed all over the country. The people's power supplies them with seeds, draft cattle, fertilizers. The intensive work of the entire people is bringing the first results.

The Kandal Province holds the first place for achievements in agricultural production. All the 20 thousands of hectares of fields were planted to crops. The first crop of early-ripening rice is now being taken in. In some districts, the yield is 40 centers per hectare. Fieldwork is conducted successfully in provinces Svayrieng, Takeo, Kampot and others.

The fisheries, an important traditional branch of economy is being gradually restored. This branch of the economy decayed in the years of the rule of the pro-Beijing regime. Fishing cooperatives and groups of mutual assistance were formed along the Mekong River and around Tonle Sap Lake. The authorities give the all-round material assistance.

Navigation along Kampuchea's waterways has been resumed. Vessels with the tonnage of up to 10,000 tons call in the riverine port of Phnom Penh. The deep port Kampongsaom on the coast of the Gulf of Siam is being reconstructed. Due to large-scale repair and building of roads and bridges, communication with the remotest areas will be possible even in the rainy season.

There exist hospitals in all the provinces now. Medical stations were set up in communities. The number of pupils in schools of Kampuchea surpassed 50 thousand. 38 schools function now in Phnom Penh alone.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON OVERSEAS CHINESE ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA

BK291511 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 28 Jul 79 BK

[Georgiy Avrin commentary: "Indonesia's Well-Founded Apprehension"]

[Text] The Indonesian public is most apprehensive over the increasing illegal entry of Overseas Chinese into Indonesia. As noted by Attorney General Ali Said, the illegal entry of Overseas Chinese poses a threat to Indonesia's security.

He called on the Immigration Agency to further tighten controls and stressed that action should be taken against Overseas Chinese who try to illegally settle in Indonesia.

In this connection, the Indonesian press has published much evidence of Overseas Chinese illegally entering Indonesia disguised as tourists, seamen or traders. They use forged documents to settle in Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan where they launch subversive activities. Beijing agents are carrying out espionage, distributing leaflets calling for armed struggle against the government and supporting separatist groups. These activities contradict the statements of Beijing leaders expressing their wishes to establish friendly relations with Jakarta.

The daily BERITA BUANA has said that the Indonesian people's apprehension over Beijing's policy is well founded and underscored that Beijing is responsible for many of the difficulties faced by Indonesia. Apparently Beijing was involved in the incident of fall 1965 which subsequently led to killings of fellow brothers. Tens of thousands of people were killed in this incident. Beijing's interference in Indonesian affairs resulted in the severing of diplomatic relations. But Beijing did not want to learn from this incident, and has continued its provocative actions against Indonesia. The paper concluded: We endorse the call by Attorney General Ali Said to strengthen action against Overseas Chinese who try to settle in Indonesia.

This sentiment is also shared by another Indonesian paper, MERDEKA. In presenting concrete facts on the hostile activities by Overseas Chinese on various Indonesian islands, the paper said: We are also apprehensive over the incessant subversive broadcasts in Indonesian by the Chinese radio calling for armed struggle against the Indonesian leadership.

According to official data, about 1 million Overseas Chinese have entered Indonesia illegally through (?third) countries, such as Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore.

Who sent them to Indonesia? What is their purpose in entering Indonesia? These questions have been raised with apprehension by MERDEKA. The question of Overseas Chinese entry into Indonesia has not been discussed just by the press, but also behind closed doors by the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security. But from the press reports it can be concluded that the authorities are mostly concerned about the increasing number of Overseas Chinese who have come directly from the People's Republic of China.

It has become apparent from statements by arrested Overseas Chinese that among them there is no small number of specially trained agents. For example, the daily KOMPAS reported that Beijing's military instructors have arrived in Kalimantan where they are leading armed rebel bands. Not long ago a military instructor was arrested in Java. At the same time new evidence of Beijing's arms supply to armed rebel bands has been uncovered. For example, 1,500 Chinese-made arms destined for Maoist armed bands in Indonesia were seized at Semarang harbor.

As stated by (Li Hsian) who was arrested in Jakarta, he was clandestinely sent to Indonesia as a special courier to step up antigovernment activities. He said that special Chinese agents have infiltrated into Indonesia through underground syndicates in Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore which provided them with forged identity cards and other documents.

Not long ago the Indonesian authorities uncovered an underground Overseas Chinese band in Bandung. This band had a collection of stamps of Indonesian state agencies to produce forged passports for Overseas Chinese who illegally entered and settled in Indonesia.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO CRIMEA

Talks With Brezhnev

LD271634 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--A friendly meeting was held in the Crimea today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker, who came to the Soviet Union for a brief rest.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction the successful development of many-sided cooperation between the CPSU and the Socialist Union Party of Germany, between the USSR and the GDR. Both peoples owe many accomplishments in socialist and communist construction to this cooperation. The program of specialization and combination of production for a period of up to 1990, the work over which is being completed, is bound to become a significant step which enriches the links between the two countries.

Erich Honecker dwelt on preparations for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. The working people of the republic are looking forward to that date, with major labour exploits having been accomplished.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the jubilee of the republic would be a remarkable event for the whole of the socialist community. The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR, between all fraternal countries, has become one of the reliable foundations of European security. It exerts a favourable influence upon the international situation as a whole.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker expressed their countries' readiness to exert even more vigorous efforts towards strengthening detente. Towards attaining real changes in the sphere of disarmament and elimination on this basis of any threat of a world war. It is necessary to work towards a systematic advance forward at all international negotiations where problems of disarmament and relaxation of tension in the military sphere are being discussed.

The interlocutors pointed to the outstanding significance of the SALT II treaty, the implementation of which would help largely restrict the race of the most dangerous types of armaments and will have a positive effect on the Soviet-American relations.

On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the historical conference in Helsinki Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker emphasized that the task of lessening military confrontation in Europe is being put more insistently on the order of the day. The Soviet Union and the GDR stand for thorough preparatory work to be done in order to ensure the success of a relevant conference proposed by the Warsaw Treaty countries, and of the Madrid meeting due in 1980.

The talk was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and unanimity.

End of Visit

LD280918 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, who was in the Crimea at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left the USSR today.

ITALIAN PROBLEMS DUE TO ANTI-CP DISCRIMINATION

ID271455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin commentary: "Background to the Crisis"]

[Text] Since B. Craxi, the leader of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], was forced to abandon his mandate to form a government, the country's internal political situation has deteriorated even further.

The causes of the protracted government crisis in Italy are obvious.

The point is that with the present distribution of parliamentary seats no single party can form a government without the support of other political forces. This also applies to the Christian Democratic Party [DC] even though, as the country's leading bourgeois party, it has the greatest number of parliamentary seats. Moreover, it is precisely that party which is boycotting any compromise aimed at solving the government crisis in the general national interest.

At first glance the DC, putting narrow party interests first, blocked the PSI leader's attempt to form a cabinet merely in order to retain its hold on the prime ministership. However, in actual fact its position is based on a deeper reason, which lies in the rightwing circles' discrimination against the Communist Party [PCI]. The DC leadership makes no attempt to hide the fact that it is prepared to enter into an alliance with those same Socialists only if they refuse to cooperate with the Communists in the administrative organs, not only at national level but also locally. Essentially this is an attempt by the Italian big bourgeoisie, encouraged from across the ocean, to deepen the split with the left and the country's workers movement, to isolate the PCI and to thrust Italy back to the time when it was run by a "center-left" government under DC auspices.

The government crisis is developing against the background of serious economic and financial difficulties, inevitably attended by unemployment and inflation and against the background of an increase in political terrorism and crime. Incidentally, this is all the outcome of more than 30 years of DC policy, in which time it decided the country's fate either on its own or at the head of a "center-left" coalition. Now, the PSI organ AVANTE! notes, the DC's actions are threatening to make Italy completely ungovernable.

The flaw of formal bourgeois democracy lies in the very possibility of such a situation. As we can see, it allows a party to block not only the solution of the government question but also but also the solution of the country's urgent and pressing problems, through an unwillingness to cooperate with the PCI--the largest party of the Italian working class which in fact represents more than 30 percent of the electorate.

U.S. TRYING TO TURN CYPRUS INTO 'PLACE D'ARMES'

ID271918 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 27, TASS--The United States intends to turn Cyprus into a place d'armes for the implementation of its designs in the Middle East, writes the Turkish newspaper TERCUMAN. For these purposes, the United States helps reinforce the British base Dekeliya in Cyprus, the base where NATO units are intended to be stationed, the newspaper writes.

Another military base, Akrotiri, was expanded and re-equipped in May of this year. According to the magazine OIAY which is published by Cypriot Turks, 400 U.S. servicemen and a considerable volume of equipment were already brought there from Iran. The equipment includes intelligence electronic equipment for watching the USSR territory.

TERCUMAN writes that the United States is striving to establish control over strategic points around Arab petroleum producing countries to ensure its own self seeking interests in the region. These strategic points, in addition to Cyprus, include also (?NATO) and U.S. bases in the Sinai which will be built with consent of the As-Sadat regime, the newspaper writes.

DANISH COMMUNISTS VISIT SOVIET UNION

ID292328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 29 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, 29 July, TASS--A delegation of Danish communists, led by Poul Emanuel, secretary of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, stayed in the Soviet Union from 22 to 29 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests from Denmark visited Moscow and the Transcaucasian Republic of Azerbaijan. They acquainted themselves with the life of the Soviet people, with the work of CPSU party organizations and trade unions at industrial and agricultural enterprises and with social and consumer services establishments.

The delegation had conversations in the Organizational Party Work and International departments of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, as well as the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

The Danish communists highly appraised the achievements of the Soviet people in the economic, cultural and social fields and stressed that these achievements, and the active and consistent struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state for the relaxation of international tension and the cessation of the arms race, are of decisive significance for safeguarding the security of peoples, for the cause of peace and social progress. "The Soviet Union," the Danish communists said, "is a dependable stronghold of peace and progress on earth."

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH BAUDOUIN ON BELGIUM DAY

ID281656 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 28 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent to King of the Belgians Baudouin a message conveying congratulations and the best wishes to the Belgian people in connection with Belgium's national day.

In the reply message, King of the Belgians Baudouin expressed deep gratitude for congratulations and on his part conveyed sincere good wishes to the Soviet people.

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Moscow, July 27, TASS--Ercument Yavuzalp, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Turkey to the USSR, arrived in Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 27 Jul 79 ID]

U.S., ISRAEL ARGUE OVER UN FORCES' SINAI MANDATE

LD272035 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington and Tel Aviv have exchanged accusations over the decision of the Security Council not to extend the mandate of the UN forces in Sinai, due to expire on 24 July.

It is known that during the debates of the Council, Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, stressed that, since the withdrawal of these forces did not affect the presence of UN observers in the region, charged with implementing the conditions of the armistice in Palestine, he intended to take the necessary measures to insure the continuation of the presence of these observers, in accordance with existing provisions of the Security Council. But Israel opposed Waldheims's plans. Israeli rulers claimed that the presence of UN observers in Sinai did not solve the problems of the security of Israel, and they urged Washington to carry out its commitments to Israel by insuring the stationing of so-called UN troops in Sinai. Israeli rulers claim that such troops should guarantee the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

At the same time, the Israeli rulers allege that the U.S. administration is not making the necessary push in this direction. Washington rejects this accusation, accusing Israeli rulers of being intractable. It suggests to them that they follow Cairo's example, which does not oppose Waldheim's plan. All this is portrayed by the U.S. and Israeli information organs as resurrection of the differences between the two countries. But the truth is that these differences are no more than a farce, skillfully designed to camouflage the moves of the parties to the separate collusion, when their efforts to make use of the provisional UN forces to serve their own schemes failed.

Observers hold this view, believing that there is simply no real opposition by Israel to the existence of UN observers in Sinai, giving Israel's relations with Egypt in the framework of the separate treaty.

It is natural that Begin and his gang should not have confidence in their treaty partner. They cannot but draw a lesson from the treason of their new ally Anwar as-Sadat and his perfidy to the Arabs and their friends. It would have been extremely naive on their part to trust As-Sadat, for he knows quite well that the policy of the rulers of Israel is a model of perfidy between Egypt and Israel. In the framework of the treaty, relations are not based on trust but on the right of the strongest, enjoyed in this case by the Israeli side.

But in this case, it is not Begin but As-Sadat who has to try to secure security guarantees for Egypt. Such a position by As-Sadat would be a quite logical one, in the light of the threats of the Israeli rulers to occupy the newly returned Egyptian territories if they find that Cairo has violated the treaty. As for the Egyptian president, he pays no attention to these threats.

Clearly, all this ruckus raised by the media over the presence of UN observers has no common denominator at all with the questions of the security of Egypt or Israel. Those in collusion against the Arabs have raised this question, because they did not reject stationing of the so-called UN troops in the occupied Egyptian territories. Under this pretext, Washington wants to realize its plans to increase its military presence in the Middle East, and at the same time get its adventurous policy in the region out of international isolation.

Washington took these plans into consideration, and cast both sides of the separate deal into the respective roles for the period following the decision of the UN Security Council to put an end to the presence of the provisional UN forces in Sinai.

ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN REACTION TO UNEF WITHDRAWAL

LD271654 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The Security Council has adopted a resolution against extending the mandate of the UN Emergency Force--UNEF--in Sinai. This was officially announced by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the parties concerned. In the next few weeks, 4,000 blue beret troops will leave Sinai, having been there since 25 October 1973.

The resolution of the Security Council has aroused anger and annoyance both in Tel Aviv and Cairo. The Israeli UN delegate sharply criticized the resolution, while the Egyptian president expressed deep displeasure. Why are Israel and Egypt so annoyed? The reasons are most probably political because it is quite unlikely for anyone either in Tel Aviv or Cairo to fear a surprise attack which might be launched by either country against the other. The political-military alliance between Egypt and Israel, the general line of their policies in the Middle East and finally the attempt by every means to consolidate their ties with American imperialism make such fears unlikely. Therefore there must be other considerations for the general dissatisfaction displayed by Tel Aviv and Cairo toward the Security Council resolution.

The presence of the UNEF in Sinai has been used to create the impression of international recognition of the separate deal concluded in Camp David.
In Tel Aviv and Cairo it has been calculated that the realization of this deal--the consecration of Israeli occupation of Arab land in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights under the UN flag--if it can not serve to conceal its hostile nature to the Palestinian Arabs it can at least present it less blatantly.

Egypt and Israel and even the United States are trying constantly and with every means to internationalize the policy of capitulation and separate deals. After the refusal of the other Arab states to join in the separate deal, an attempt has been made to draw in the African states. It is known, for example, that Israel, exploiting the presence of Egypt at the OAU summit in Monrovia, made it understood to the African states that if they refrained from establishing diplomatic and economic relations with Tel Aviv, UNEF might be replaced by African forces. But they were not taken in by this trick. The African states, while avoiding the Israeli snare, denounced the policy of genocide pursued by Israel against the Palestinians. The resolution of the Security Council to withdraw the UNEF has frustrated the hopes of Israel and Egypt to bestow on the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian deals a mantle of UN respectability and prestige.

TENSION BETWEEN ISRAEL, U.S. 'CLEARLY EXAGGERATED'

LD292152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will meet U.S. President Carter in Washington tomorrow. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports:

This meeting is taking place because of a categorical refusal by Tel Aviv to admit to the Sinai Peninsula a group of the UN observers who are to replace the special UN troops now being withdrawn. Israel has categorically stated that it does not want to consider UN opinion and that it demands that the United States fulfill its pledges concerning the military guarantees of the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal.

Such guarantees were given in the letter from President Carter to Israeli Prime Minister Begin on 26 March, the day on which the agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed. The letter stated that the United States takes upon itself the role of the organizer of the so-called international armed forces whose task is to safeguard peace between Israel and Egypt.

However, in the present situation in which U.S. relations with the Arab countries have become sharply aggravated--and it is from these countries that the United States gets more than half the total oil that they import--Washington does not dare directly interfere militarily in the Near East.

It is also because of this reason that the United States has even made several public statements condemning the plunder which the Israeli commandos perpetrate in Lebanon, using U.S. arms and the policy of setting up Israeli military settlements on occupied Palestinian territories.

Articles about the allegedly growing tension in the relations between Israel and the United States appear in the American press. However, all these verbal condemnations of Israeli policies by Washington are hypocritical. To talk of tension is clearly exaggerated.

TIMOSHKIN COMPARES AS-SADAT'S STANCE WITH THAT OF AN-NASIR

LD272324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin weekly commentary: "Glorious Past and Disgraceful Present"]

[Text] Three days after the 27th anniversary of the victory of the liberation and anti-imperialist revolution in Egypt, President as-Sadat decided to make a detailed speech devoted to this anniversary. The truth is that he seized the Egyptian revolution anniversary as a pretext to insult and abuse all those who oppose his capitulatory policy in and outside the Arab World. The Egyptian president said that everyone who opposes the Camp David anti-Arab conspiracy is a traitor to the Arab nation. He mentioned Riyadh as one of these traitors which he tried his utmost to win over recently.

Such speeches, which are full of abuse and insults have become his normal way of behavior. These speeches prove that the present Egyptian leadership has fully renounced the independent Nasirite policy and its patriotic and progressive line. In this connection, gentlemen, I recall the last speech which the late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir delivered on 23 July 1970 at the opening of the general national congress of the Arab Socialist Union. In that speech, President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir spoke proudly about the economic and non-economic achievements which had been realized for Egypt's development even when suffering from the effects of Israeli aggression. And today the present President can speak only of the many difficulties which the people are encountering and which are overwhelming their daily life from all sides and affecting all amenities.

The leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir talked some 9 years ago of the fraternity which binds the Egyptian people to their Arab brothers. He expressed the confidence and hope that after they unite they will be able to transform resistance to aggression into victory over aggression. The present Egyptian president has completely isolated the Egyptian people from the rest of the Arab nation. And despite this, he boasts about his leadership of the Arabs and about his right to represent them in the outside world. The Arabs have rightly rejected these claims. Cairo countered these rejections by pouring out insults and abuse.

On 23 July 1970, the late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said: If the United States continues its outmoded policy involving huge arms deals for Israel the situation will be grave. In this case, we can say that the United States does not want peace but strives to make the Arab nation subservient to the imperialist domination and that it helps Israel to occupy Arab territory.

What do people see today? New U.S. arms deals which increase year after year. The enemy is using the weapons to exterminate the Palestinian Arab people and Lebanese citizens.

The enemy is keeping the situation in the Middle East continuously explosive. And by means of U.S. weapons Israel is trying to expand forever at the expense of Palestinian and Syrian territory. It deprives the Palestinian Arab people forever of their national sacred rights. The United States through the Camp David deal is trying to impose on the Arabs its neocolonialist domination.

Was not the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir right when he warned against the dangers of U.S. policy 9 years ago? The current Egyptian leadership pays no attention to the warnings of the leader and father of the 23 July revolution. Indeed this leadership has gone ahead and concluded the anti-Arab deal with imperialism and Israeli Zionists which resulted in Cairo's surrender and submission. And today, the current Egyptian president declares that the United States is his friend and he alone is the one who is capable of establishing peace and justice in the Middle East. His new friends are the Zionist rulers of Israel. He allowed the Israeli ships to defile the Suez Canal. The current Egyptian regime also offers itself at the service of U.S. imperialism to play the role of policeman.

The current Egyptian leadership ignores the PLO and refuses the Palestinians the legitimate right of self-determination. All the actions of the current Egyptian president humiliate the dignity and national honor of the Egyptian people who staged the greatest and most important liberation and anti-imperialist revolution in the history of the Arab nation.

U.S. ARMS SALES DETERMINE MOROCCO'S SAHARAN INTRANSIGENCE

LD272100 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Western Sahara issue was one of the urgent questions to which the summit conference of the African heads of state and governments in Monrovia gave much attention. It is known that the issue is complicated. It was discussed many times at various international forums including the United Nations. The Monrovia session tried once again to settle the dispute and put an end to the bloodshed, and to remove the danger of fratricide in the Arab Maghreb. The Algerian Democratic People's Republic and Mauritania agreed to the proposals of the session of the OAU heads of states and governments, but Morocco rejected them.

It is natural that every state of this area is entitled to search for a way to solve the Western Sahara issue in a manner acceptable to all sides, but there is one thing which is unconditionally recognized by all the parties involved in the dispute directly or indirectly: The method to solving the Western Sahara issue should be political and peaceful. Life, however, shows that the imperialist forces are not interested in this method. Furthermore, they do everything in their power to aggravate the dispute between nations and this includes Arab countries.

This is how one can assess news reports from the United States these days. At a time when the African and Arab heads of states were trying to find a formula to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara issue, Washington announced that it can be expected that military deliveries to Morocco will be increased and the ban on use of U.S. weapons outside Morocco will be lifted. In other words, this is how one understands this: Why do you want peace? Fight and we will give you more weapons. This is the old tactic which imperialism uses and which had brought many misfortunes to the Arabs.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP CONGRATULATED ON 58TH ANNIVERSARY

LD281700 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Arkadiy Butlitskiy commentary]

[Text] The South African Communist Party observes on Sunday its 58th anniversary. It was the first Marxist-Leninist party on the continent. Our observer Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes:

The appearance of the South African Communist Party on the African Continent was the direct outcome of the revolutionary processes which were taking place in the world, under the impact of the 1917 Socialist Revolution. One of the founders of the party, David Sheldon, believed that workers of his country were to be educated on the principles of the Russian revolution

One of the first party publications was called BOLSHEVIK, the name of members of the Soviet Communist Party at the time. Since its foundation, the South African Communist Party has been a party of steady internationalists. It unites in its ranks Africans, whites, coloreds and Indians. It has produced such outstanding figures as John Marks, (Gowan Mteka), Ahmed Kathrada and Moses Kotane. Their names are written down for ever in the history of class battles and the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

For nearly 6 decades, the South African Communist Party has been untiringly promoting the ideas of socialism among the working people. It has been fighting for the unity of the working class and all the working people. Wherever the people's masses rise to the struggle against social oppression and the racist order, communists always march in the front ranks of this struggle. Today they form the vanguard in the ranks of the strikers, the [word indistinct] military units or participants in massive anti-apartheid campaigns.

The South African communists have always regarded themselves as an indispensable part of the country's national liberation movement. Together with the African National Congress of South Africa and other progressive organizations, the South African communists have worked out and endorsed the freedom charter. It has become a militant program for the United Front of the Revolutionary Forces of South Africa.

The South African communists, at the same time do not concentrate on the solution of their own problems alone. They (?solidarize) with the movements of the peoples on the African Continent and they quickly react to all major developments taking place inside Africa and outside it. Everyday experience confirms the vitality of the principles observed by the Communist Party of South Africa and the correctness of its political prognostications. The historic document for freedom and independence adopted by the communist and workers' parties of southern and tropical Africa last year, states, in part, that today, when massive actions--including armed actions against the reactionary and inhuman system of apartheid in southern Africa have taken an unprecedented scale and when the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia have risen to a new stage--conditions have appeared for the abolition of the much-hated regimes of Pretoria and Solisbury. Challenging the policy of severe terror and repressions, the South African communists continue, as before, to march in the front ranks of the fighters for freedom and prepare the masses for a decisive battle with the colonialist and racist regimes.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN MINISTER OF STATE ZULU

LD261930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Alexander Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee of Zambia's United National Independence Party [UNIP] and minister of state of Zambia, who has arrived in the Soviet Union. In the course of the meeting Zulu reported that the president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, had asked him to convey a personal message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They exchanged opinions on a number of questions concerning the international situation and Soviet-Zambian cooperation. The mutual desire was expressed to further strengthen the friendly relations between the USSR and Zambia and to develop ties between the CPSU and UNIP.

SOVIET RED CROSS SUPPLIES MEDICAL AID TO ZAMBIA

LD291522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A large consignment of medicines and bandages has been handed over to the Zambian Red Cross. This is a gift from the Union of Societies of the Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR to the population of the Republic of Zambia, which has suffered during armed provocations by the Rhodesian military. This gift, (Nalumango), president of the Zambian Red Cross stated, shows the invariable solidarity of the Soviet Union with the peoples of Africa struggling for the complete elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid on the continent. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the selfless aid and support.

USSR CONTRACTS TO BUILD STEELWORKS IN NIGERIA

LD240921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Lagos, 16 July--A contract for the construction of a metallurgical plant in the Nigerian city of (Ajaoku) with the Soviet Union's assistance has been signed at a ceremony in Lagos. The contract was signed by V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and R.A. Adeleye, Nigerian federal commissioner for industries, as well as the leaders of the "Tyazhpromeksport" foreign trade association and the Nigerian State Administration for the Development of Ferrous Metallurgy. After construction of the first stage is completed in 1986, the Ajaokuta plant will produce 1.3 million tons of steel a year and will be one of the biggest metallurgical enterprises in Africa.

USSR DONATES FISHERY PROTECTION VESSEL TO ANGOLA

LD260759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Luanda, 23 July, TASS--Cooperation between Angola and the USSR in the sphere of fisheries, the foundations of which were laid in the 1976 intergovernmental agreement, is developing successfully, Antonio da Costa Lopes da Camara, Angolan minister of fisheries, stated. He was speaking at a ceremony to present the Angolan side with the gift of a Soviet ship intended for protecting the country's fish wealth. At present, the minister said, with the Soviet Union's assistance fishing cooperatives are being created, joint fishing is carried out and scientific expenditions take place.

KIRILENKO, KAPITONOV ATTEND CUBAN NATIONAL DAY CEREMONY

LD252350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--"The Soviet Union is pursuing a line for further developing and strengthening fraternal relations with Cuba in the name of socialism, peace and progress. In the unity of our communist parties, states and peoples and in the cohesion of the socialist community and the revolutionary movements of the present time lies a source of certainty and strength for resolutely withstanding imperialism and reaction and for ensuring the victory of socialism and peace."

This was said by the first vice president of the Society of Soviet-Cuban Friendship Alla Shapsoshnikova, USSR deputy minister of higher education, at a solemn gathering in Moscow on the occasion of Cuba's revolutionary festival--the 26th anniversary of the Day of the National Uprising.

In the Presidium were Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Balla Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. There was also a delegation from the Association of Cuban-Soviet Friendship here.

The feat of those who 26 years ago stormed the Moncada Barracks to inspire the laboring masses into a struggle against their oppressors in the name of the victory of socialism, Alla Shaposhnikova noted, is today being continued in the eager creative labor of the Cuban people.

Cuba's constructive foreign policy, she said further on, is receiving broad international recognition. This has been reflected in the fact that Havana has been selected as the venue for an important international forum--the sixth conference of the nonalined states.

The people of Cuba warmly welcomed and have fully supported the SALT II treaty, seeing it as an important contribution to the process of relaxation of international tension, and to the struggle to free mankind from nuclear catastrophe, Shaposhnikova noted.

Cuban Diplomat at Celebrations

LD251948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet people have widely celebrated Cuba's revolutionary festive day--the 26th anniversary of the Day of National Uprising. This event was commemorated at today's festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public. The Presidium included Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Kapitonov, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials as well as a delegation of the Association of Cuban-Soviet Friendship.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Julio Puerta Quoroga, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, who stated in part:

Twenty-six years have passed since the day of the assault on Moncada Barracks. Despite all difficulties, Cuba is showing the entire world its achievements in economic development and in the spheres of education, culture, health and sports. All these achievements are better known to the Soviet people than to anyone else.

The consolidation of our mass organizations and revolutionary armed forces, the holding of the first Cuban Communist Party Congress and the implementation of its decisions--all these are evidence of successes and swift changes which could have been achieved only under socialism.

Our international relations today, Julio Puerta Quoroga continues, are expanding and being consolidated with countries on all continents, and the blockade by which our development was intended to be restricted has been unable to prevent our successes, our revolution. The existence of the Cuban revolution became possible thanks to the efforts of our people, the leading role of its Marxist-Leninist party, and international solidarity, displayed first and foremost by the socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

Today, on the day of yet another anniversary of the assault on Moncada barracks, may I be allowed, dear Soviet brothers, to express once again our gratitude to the Soviet people, its government and its party, for the inestimable assistance rendered out of lofty sentiments of proletarian internationalism, since the Soviet Union is a bastion of the world of socialism and communism.

NICARAGUA, USSR PREPARE TO NORMALIZE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD272128 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Managua, July 27, TASS--Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto has expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's readiness to normalize diplomatic relations and to develop many-sided links with Nicaragua for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of stronger universal peace and international cooperation. We made this statement in connection with the message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction.

The foreign minister emphasised that Nicaragua would have for the first time diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Speaking at a press conference here, M. d'Escoto said that almost all Latin American states (but the fascist regimes of Chile and Paraguay), and also many European, Asian and African countries declared recognition of the Provisional Democratic Government. None of the previous Nicaraguan governments enjoyed such a broad diplomatic recognition, he stressed.

FIRST ISSUE OF NEW SANDINIST NEWSPAPER BARRICADA NOTED

LD261912 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Managua, July 26, TASS--The first issue of the newspaper BARRICADA, the official press organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF) came out here on Wednesday.

The newspaper lays emphasis on the problems now confronting the Nicaraguan people, namely the restoration of the country and a rebuff to machinations by counter-revolutionaries.

The front's military and political victory, BARRICADA writes editorially, "is leading our people to a [word indistinct] revolution, which should re-build gradually but competently the social, economic and political structures in our country."

The unity of all Sandinists and the complete unity of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the people was a decisive factor for the victory over the dictatorship. Nicaragua will never be what it was before--a land of starvation, illiteracy, poverty, oppression and corruption. Therefore it is necessary to see clearly that when the revolutionary government speaks of national reconstruction it has in view not only the restoration of what was destroyed by the dictatorial regime but also the need for radical change, for establishing a new basis, for building a new Nicaragua, the newspaper says.

To achieve this aim it is necessary to work tirelessly to consolidate victory, to deal mercilessly with sabotage and any other sallies by counter-revolutionaries, the newspaper BARRICADA says.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES HONDURAN CP GENERAL SECRETARY

LD281013 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1944 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the CPSU Central Committee today a meeting took place between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Karen Brutente, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras [CPH] comprising R. Padilla, general secretary of the CPH Central Committee, and L. Beserra, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the CPH Central Committee.

The delegation of the CPH reported on the situation in the country and the struggle of the Honduran communist people for democracy and social progress.

The CPSU representatives told their Honduran comrades of the successes of the Soviet people, the work of the CPSU in leading communist construction in the USSR, and implementation of the program laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of the peoples.

The CPH delegation stressed the historic importance of the achievements of the Soviet people, who have built an advanced socialist society and are advancing with confidence, and the enormous importance of the foreign policy course of the CPSU, directed towards strengthening world peace, halting the arms race and consolidating and widening detente.

The representatives of the CPSU and CPH warmly welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan people over the forces of internal reaction and imperialism. The unswerving support of the CPSU for the struggle of the democrats and patriots of Latin America for the freedom and happiness of their peoples was stressed.

Both sides noted their unity of views on current questions of the international communist movement, and the need for further increasing the cohesion of the Communist and Workers parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

MUFTI DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF SOVIET MUSLIMS

LD271750 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[From the "People and Events" program]

[Text] Many listeners have asked us for information about Muslims in the Soviet Union. I would like to tell you first of all that the country is inhabited by more than 100 national and ethnic groups. Some of them have a long record of Christianity, others are Muslims, still others practice Judaism. All have a constitutional right to practice any religion or be an atheist. More than 20 religions are practiced by people living in different parts of the country. Where is the predominantly Muslim population, we asked Mufti Ziya ut-Din Khan Babakhan?

[Babakhan--Begin recording in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] Most of the Muslims live in the Central Asian republics, in the Caucasus and there is also a sprinkling in parts of the European USSR. Believers have free access to the mosques. For example Tashkent, the capital of the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, has over 100 mosques. There are more than 200 mosques in Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia. There are also some in Moscow and there are something like 40 million Muslims in the Soviet Union.

What sort of relations did the Muslims have with other believers? Mufti Babakhan says history has seen many examples of conflict on religious grounds. This is still the case in some countries even now. There haven't been any conflicts of this kind in the Soviet Union for a long time, since the social causes engendering such conflicts have been wiped out. No official religion is supported by the government to the detriment of others. Besides, believers and atheists have equal rights. The basis for these relations was laid immediately after the socialist revolution of 1917 when Vladimir Lenin, head of the first Soviet Government, told the country's Muslims their cultural and national institutions were now free and they could freely determine the pattern of their lives. A special decree dating from those years prohibited the introduction of any legislation curtailing the freedom of conscience. [end recording]

TWO AZERBAIJAN PARTY OFFICIALS CENSURED AT PLENUM

LD271313 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee took place on 17 July.

The plenum discussed the question: "On the tasks of the republic's party organization to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'" The report was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate on the report were A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Azerbaijan Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Azerbaijan Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Azerbaijan Obkom; G.A. Gasanov, first secretary of Kirovabad Gorkom; I.A. Ibragimov, rector of Azerbaijan's M. Azizbekov Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry; T.Kh. Orudzhev, first secretary of Agdamskiy Raykom; I.A. Kasumov, first secretary of the Board of the Azerbaijan Writers Union; A.M.Amanov, drilling foreman of the Ali-Bayramly drilling operations administration; Z.N. Bagirov, Azerbiajan SSR minister of culture; Z.S. Aslanova, cotton-growing team leader on Sabirabadskiy Raykom's 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Kolkhoz; S.A. Tagiyeva, director of Baku's No 190 School; Lt Gen I.F. Sviridov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District; D.M. Muslimzade, first secretary of the Azerbiajan Komsomol Central Committee; M.A. Okulov, editor of BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY; D.L. Bayramov, secretary of the party committee of Sumgait's 50-Letiye Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii "Organicheskiy Sintez" production association.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

The closing speech was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The plenum also examined the issue of the party responsibility of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee member A.K. Mamedov and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Candidate Member I.L. Abbasov.

The plenum expelled Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Candidate Member I.L. Abbasov from the CPSU for serious shortcomings in his work, for distortion of the party principles of cadre selection and placement, for abuses of his official position, for the protection of unscrupulous [nechistoplotnyy] people and for conduct unworthy of a communist.

The plenum removed A.K. Mamedov from the ranks of Azerbiajan CP Central Committee members for having compromised himself through actions unworthy of a communist and responsible worker.

Comrade V.Ye. Odintsov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organization Work Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF CHILD COMMISSION

LD271745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] There was a meeting today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Tikhonov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, of the Commission for Holding the International Year of the Child in the USSR. There was a discussion of topical questions of mother-and-child welfare, improving medical services and physical upbringing of children and adolescents. The members of the commission also discussed the progress of implementation of measures to increase the production and raise the quality of goods for children and to improve the trade of these goods.

The commisson heard a report from Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women on the preparations for the world conference for a peaceful and happy future for all children which is to take place in Moscow in September.

Summing up the results of the discussions, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the commission, said among other things:

[Tikhonov--Begin Recording] We have every reason to say that in our country the UN decision to hold a year of the child in 1979 has received extensive support. Naturally, in all our measures a large place is occupied by those which reflect support for the peace-loving foreign policy course of our party and government and those specific steps which the Soviet state has carried out in the international arena to strengthen peace and cooperation among peoples.

Our country responded extensively to the appeal by the UN General Assembly to widen the states' efforts both on a national and on an international level in order to improve child welfare.

The USSR, within the framework of its extensive economic and cultural cooperation with developing countries, gives them aid in training qualified cadres for the national systems for feeding children, education and medical services for children. Public organizations of our country take an active part in programs of activity of the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO and other international organizations. On behalf of the Commission for Holding the International Year of the Child, various goods worth R500,000 were recently presented as a gift to the children of Kampuchea. The struggle for the happiness of children is a component part of all the work conducted by Soviet public organizations in the International Year of the Child.

The International Year of the Child promotes the intensifying of the struggle of the peoples for strengthening of peace and international security, the ending of the arms race and military expenditure; it promotes the creation of favorable conditions for peaceful development with the aim of insuring the welfare and happiness of people. [end recording]

PARTY LEADERS SIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL BELYAVEY'S OBITUARY

ID261341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Obituary of Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Belyayev]

[Excerpts] The country's chemical industry has suffered a grave loss.

Villiy Dmitriyevich Belyayev, an eminent organizer of the chemical and microbiological industry, CPSU member, Lenin Prize winner and chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, died 17 July 1979 after a serious illness.

V.D. Belyayev was born on 23 January 1916 in the village of Belyayevka, Novoderevenkovskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, N.A. Tikhonov, M.S. Gorbachev, Z.N. Nuriyev, N.K. Baybakov, V.V. Listov, V.A. Karlov, A.M. Shkuolnikov, A.P. Aleksandrov, M.S. Shirtyukov, L.A. Kostandov, V.S. Fedorov, V.K. Mesyats, K.I. Brekhov, G.S. Zolotukhin, L.S. Kulichenko, V.S. Smirnov, A.I. Sevtsov, B.S. Semenov, R.S. Rychkov, N.P. Svetsov, Yu.A. Ovominnikov, G.K. Skryabin, K.K. Cherednichenko, Ye.R. Shenderey, V.Ye. Lyubomirskiy, N.S. Maksimenko, V.I. Ogarkov, Ya.P. Skomorokhin, N.I. Radin, Yu.S. Grigoryev.

CSA OFFICIAL ASSESSES 6-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD271049 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Economic review by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Utilizing Capacities More Fully"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration report "On the Results of Fulfilling the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development in the First Half of 1979" has been published. It can be seen from the USSR Central Statistical Administration report that industry, as well as other sectors of the national economy, made good in terms of a number of indicators the slight underfulfillment of the plan for the first quarter which occurred as a result of complex weather conditions. The pace of production increased in the second quarter.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.5 percent in the first 6 months and 4 percent in the second quarter. Increasing preferrential rates of production development were insured in electricity generation, machine building and, in particular, instrument making, radioelectronics and motor vehicle building, as well as in the medical industry and in the production of cultural-domestic and household goods. The increase in industrial production was higher than the national average in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Labor productivity in industry increased 2.5 percent in the first 6 months and 3 percent in the second quarter. Approximately three-fourths of the increase of industrial production was secured through higher labor productivity.

The 6-month plan for sales of industrial output was fulfilled by 100.2 percent. All the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries fulfilled the plan. A considerable quantity of gas, coal, steel pipes, individual types of technological equipment, instrument, automation facilities and computer equipment, passenger cars, tractors, agricultural machinery, equipment for livestock raising and fodder production, cultural-domestic and household goods, sewn goods and certain food products was produced over and above the plan.

The 6-month program for sales and labor productivity growth was completed successfully by enterprise and association collectives in the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, agricultural machine building and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and a number of others.

Technical and economic indicators relating to equipment operation and product quality improved in a number of sectors. As of 1 July 1979, 70,000 products had the state seal of quality. The proportion of output of the highest quality category in the total volume of industrial production exceeded 13 percent, while in the oil-refining and petrochemical sectors, electrical engineering, machine-tool building, instrument making, motor vehicle building and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production sectors it stands at more than 30 percent.

Agricultural equipment was delivered according to the plan. Since the beginning of this year agriculture has received 131,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 171,000 tractors, 92,000 combines, 10,000 sprinkler machines and installations and much other equipment.

Considerable capacities were commissioned for electricity generation, oil, gas coal and iron ore extraction, oil refining and production of cast iron, steel, machinery, equipment, chemicals, construction materials and consumer goods.

However, there were also substantial shortcomings in the work of industry.

Enterprises and associations of a number of industrial ministries failed to insure fulfillment of the set targets for production, output sales, labor productivity growth and accumulations. They include enterprises and associations of the oil, oil-refining, petrochemical and chemical sectors, machine-tool building, the construction materials industry and the timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industries.

Since the beginning of the year the country's oilmen have accumulated a debt of approximately 4 million tons of oil and gas condensate against the plan and the additional target, thereby holding back the development of a number of oil-refining and petrochemical production facilities. Chemical industry associations and enterprises underfulfilled the plan by approximately 6 million tons of mineral fertilizers--which in some instances reduced their delivery to agriculture compared with the first half of last year. The production level for metalcutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines was lower than planned. Enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Machine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry alone undersupplied the national economy in terms of metalworking equipment to the tune of R14 million.

Enterprise and association collectives in the construction materials industry failed to meet the targets for cement and precast ferroconcrete production. This is holding back the implementation of a strenuous construction program. Paper manufacturers failed to overcome slippage--the sector's debt to the country exceeded 27,000 tons of newsprint and printing, writing and notepaper. They are being let down by timber cutters, but in the pulp and paper industry, itself, existing capacities are not being fully utilized and new capacities are being started up in arrear of the normatives. For example, the pulp-producing capacities commissioned at the Segezha pulp and paper combine at the end of last year are being only half-used. And yet there are examples of new installations working successfully at enterprises of the same industry--pulp-producing capacities are being started up ahead of schedule at the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine, and they were commissioned at approximately the same time as those at Segezha.

Delivery discipline also requires substantial improvement. Targets for total sales volume were fulfilled by all machine-building ministries with the exception of the Ministry of the Machine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry. At the same time, there was a shortfall to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles in the supply of machinery, equipment, instruments and spare parts against contracts concluded and orders issued. This considerably delayed the commissioning of new capacities and the technical reequipping of existing enterprises. In the second 6 months enterprise and association collectives in all sectors of industry are faced with fulfilling an extensive production program and substantially increasing the pace of production, particularly for those types of output which are still experiencing the slippage that has occurred since the beginning of the year. This applies primarily to sectors of the fuel and energy complex which, in addition to the current program, must create the necessary fuel stocks for the winter period. There must be a substantial increase in the average daily production of the main types of metal products, chemical products, construction materials and timber. The light and food industries must insure the timely and waste-free processing of agricultural raw materials as they arrive.

Strenous targets have been set for the second 6 months in the production of consumer goods--textiles, clothes, footwear, cultural and domestic goods, other goods in mass demand and food products. It is the duty of all labor collectives to insure the successful fulfillment of the targets for the second 6 months and for 1979 as a whole.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS 27-29 JULY

LD280202/LD290650/LD300422 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27-29 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 July

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farmers are engaged in harvesting. Grain crops are to be harvested from 2 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

The harvesting of winter rye has started in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Grain crops are to be harvested there on an area exceeding 4.5 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

Winter rye and wheat of the new harvest have started arriving at grain delivery centers in Saratovskaya Oblast. (0200 GMT)

Kazakhstan's procurement workers have reported full readiness to receive the new harvest. This year the republic's elevators will be able simultaneously to unload and receive more than 1 million tons of grain. Many enterprises in southern Kazakhstan have already begun the mass acceptance of barley and wheat. (0200 GMT)

Tatarskaya has begun reaping. The first to begin the work are the farms of the Transkama region. In all, the republic is to harvest more than 2 million hectares of grain and legume crops. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, the cutting of the winter crops has been completed. Rye and wheat have been threshed from more than half of the area. (0500 GMT)

The farms of the Pamir have begun the harvesting of grain crops at an elevation height of more than 2,000-3,000 meters above sea level. In many southern rayons of Tadzhikistan the reaping has already been completed. Significantly more than last year has been threshed. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, 23,000 combines are ready for the harvest. (0500 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, 1 million tons of hay have been procured to date and 700,000 tons of haylage have been stacked in trenches. Great attention is being paid to preparing vitamin grass meal and fodder granules. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting is in progress in 12 union republics. Grain crops have been cut on more than 10 percent of the areas in the RSFSR. Harvesting is going on at a swift rate in Primorskiy Kray, where one-fifth of the grain crop has been gathered. (0830 GMT)

The Ukrainian sovkhozes and kolkhozes are concentrating on accelerating the rate of harvesting and preventing losses of grain crops. Many machine operators in Donetskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts have been using their combine harvesters for 15-20 hours a day. "At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that some farms in Zaporozhskaya, Vinnitskaya and other oblasts in the Ukraine have let a gap arise between the threshing and sorting of grain and its dispatch to the state stores." (0830 GMT)

A great volume of work is ahead in Kazakhstan. Harvesting there is in progress in seven oblasts and is approaching the virgin-soil north, where the last-minute preparations are being made. (0830 GMT)

Half of the farms in Belorussia are harvesting at present. (0900 GMT)

Chimkentskaya Oblast is completing the harvest of cereals. More than 550,000 hectares were sown there to wheat and barley. To date, grain has been reaped and threshed on 500,000 of them. Ten rayons in the oblast have already reported completion of harvesting work. Almost all rayons have considerably overfulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. (0900 GMT)

The harvesting of cereal in Checheno-Ingushskaya has been completed. The secretary of the Checheno-Ingushskaya Obkom report: Checheno-Ingushskaya farmers faced great difficulties this year. There was virtually no precipitation in the steppe and some central rayons of the republic between April and June.. This caused an extremely low yield on 30 percent of the areas under winter crops. The obkom has taken firm steps to compensate for the shortfall of cereal grain by insuring that 40,000 hectares of grain are harvested this year. This is 20,000 hectares more than was reaped last year. The corn crop is now in good shape and being carefully looked after. (1100 GMT)

According to a report from Baku, harvesting is nearing the end, with cotton maturing slightly earlier than last year. Azerbaijan machine operators have gone out to help their Ukrainian comrades and a group of 100 machine operators has gone to the Lenin state grain farm in Tyumenskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

A report from Kuybyshevskaya says that the oblast's grain growers have just begun harvesting. The height of the grasses is uneven, and many grain crops are low in height. Winter and spring crops have matured almost simultaneously. Whereas last year 75 percent of the grain crops were harvested according to the Ipatovskiy method, this year almost all will be. The Kuybyshevskaya grain growers have pledges to bring in the harvest within 15 days and 20 at the maximum. The only thing causing serious difficulties is the failure to receive the headers for the Kolos and Niva harvesters which were received this year. The engineers have failed, on an all-union scale, to deliver 6,000 headers for combine harvesters over the first half of this year. In the course of July they have pledged to deliver these machines, without which the harvester cannot work. (1100 GMT)

Grain cutting is in progress on 2 million hectares in Kazakhstan. About 3,500 Komsomol youth collectives are working in the fields in Kazakhstan. (1200 GMT)

Cereal harvesting was completed in Turkmenistan in a short time. Combine harvesters and other machinery were used everywhere according to the Ipatovskiy method. Compared to the 9th 5-year Plan, the yield of grain crops and cereals in Turkmenistan increased by 6 percent. (1200 GMT)

Harvesting has started in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, where, in order to avoid losses, cereal cutting is being carried out both by using the windrow harvesting method and by direct combining. More than 400 harvesting-transport complexes and detachments are taking part in the harvest. (1200 GMT)

The Orenburgskaya Obkom met on 27 July and discussed harvesting. The oblast has adopted increased pledges to sell to the state this year at least 4.2 million tons of grain crops, which is 400,000 tons more than intended earlier. (1330 GMT)

So far 2 million tons of grain crops have been stored in Krasnodarskiy Kray. About 1,640,000 tons consist of valuable, strong wheat. (1400 GMT)

28 July

The reaping in Primorskiy Kray is proceeding at higher rates than last year. Windrowing and threshing is in progress. Potato harvesting has also begun. (0000 GMT)

The Kazakhstan virgin land is preparing for the reaping. The elevators will be able to receive up to 180,000 tons of grain per 24 hour period in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Checking has shown that all the procurement enterprises of the oblast have a high level of preparedness. The quantity of lift trucks for the powerful Kamaz trucks has been increased. The drying equipment has become more powerful. (0100 GMT)

Grain crops in the RSFSR have been cut on more than 10 percent of the area. (0305 GMT)

The harvesting of barley has begun today in Saratovskaya oblast. Spring cereal crops occupy 3.2 million hectares here. Ten thousand combines are at work in the fields. (0500 GMT)

The preparations have been completed for the reception of the harvest by the grain procurers of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The capacity of the elevators has been increased this year by 230,000. (0500 GMT)

By this morning grain crops had been reaped on 300,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast, almost one-third of the area. (0700 GMT)

All of Kazakhstan's 467 grain reception enterprises are designed to operate rhythmically. Today the grain procurement workers of the republic's northern oblasts reported readiness for the reception of the new harvest grain. (0700 GMT)

To date, some 3,000 trucks have already left Moscow for Orenburgskaya Oblast to help in the harvest. Altogether over 5,000 Moscow drivers will be working on the oblast's roads during the harvest time. This is the 15th time that the people of Moscow will be taking part in the harvest on the Orenburg fields. (0900 GMT)

Early grain crops have been reaped from 1.4 million hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast and threshed on almost 1 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

Harvesting has started in Lithuania. Selective harvesting is going on according to a detailed plan. Main attention is being devoted to quality of work. Altogether over 1 million hectares of grain crops are to be harvested in Lithuania. That is more than last year. (1200 GMT)

Winter rye has begun to be delivered to Smolenskaya Oblast's collecting centers. Following the Ipatovskiy example, 440 mechanized complexes have been set up in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They have more than 9,000 combines, motor vehicles and tractors with trailers. Taking the summer's difficulties into account, most combines are equipped with special attachments for harvesting flattened or undersized grains. Machine operators have decided to gather in grain crops in 5 to 6 days--much quicker than last year. (1500 GMT)

Kuybyshev Zavolzhye: Grain has been cut on 50,000 hectares to date here. On many farms combines spent 16 to 18 hours out in the fields. Agricultural machine operators are working on a two-shift basis. Cereals are to be gathered in from the entire area--2,000,000 hectares--in 15 to 20 days. (1600 GMT)

Belgorodskaya Oblast: Grain has been gathered in from half of the area.

In most parts grain turned out to be undersized--it has to be harvested, therefore, with particular care. Many farms have nearly completed harvesting work. (1600 GMT)

Kuban land cultivators have in mind to gather in 900,000 tons of rice this year. Kuban's rice fields are extensive, occupying now 181,000 hectares. Rice cultivators have worked well this year. The harvest is quite good. (1600 GMT)

Where grain has been cut in Uzbekistan, fodder crops are being sown. The preferred crop is corn, which yields 500 quintals of green mass per hectare in autumn. (1750 GMT)

Northern areas of Moldavia have completed harvesting and a team of machine operators has gone to Uralsk to help harvesters in Kazakhstan. (1750 GMT)

29 July

In Kurskaya Oblast, nearly a third of the area has been harvested. (0700 GMT)

Grain has been cut on over half the area in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Elevators in Ulyanovskaya Oblast have begun taking in grain. Moscow drivers have begun carrying grain and other agricultural produce in Orenburgskaya Oblast. (0830 GMT)

Grain has been cut on over a quarter of a million hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Work is being hindered by rain and machine operators have had to move machinery around. Harvesting is being done by the separate method and by direct combining. (1200 GMT)

Fodder is being laid in Sakhalin. Although work began there almost a month later than usual, more than 120,000 tons of silage and tens of thousands of tons of haylage have been laid in stores. (1200 GMT)

RSFSR AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTS

Expansion of Grain Harvest

LD272222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Zabaznyy, merited RSFSR agronomist, reports:

The harvesting front is growing more and more extensive every day. Harvesting work has already been completed in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, Moldavia and in a number of southern oblasts of the Ukraine. Fields are being readied for next year's harvest there. Harvesting work is in full swing in he Central-Chernozem Zone, along the Volga [povolzhye], southern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone and along the Amur [priamurye]. Farms in Belorussia and transural areas are commencing harvesting work. Harvesting of corn for grain has begun in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. The average per hectare yield amounts to 70, 80 or more quintals of grain.

Winter grain crops in the European part have attained golden ripeness to the south of the line running from Riga to Leningrad to Kostroma to Izhevsk. Early summer crops have attained golden ripeness to the south of the line running from Grodno to Bryansk to Tambov to Saratov to Orenburg. Harvesting will soon start in eastern regions where one-third of the country's grain crops area is situated and where a "not bad" harvest is expected. Machinery is now being readied there. "In all, countrywide, grain crops have been cut on an area of 20.5 million hectares; 87 percent has been threshed."

"This year harvesting of bread grain in the country's European part is taking place in fairly complicated conditions. Bread grain turned out to be undersized and spare on a large area. Bad weather is hampering harvesting work in a number of regions. Overcoming the difficulties which have come about, land cultivators are striving to gather in the harvest as soon as possible without losses." The Ipatovskiy method is being widely used. When bad weather makes harvesting work impossible, tractors prepare the fields for next year's harvest and carry out other work.

Report on Fodder Procurement

LD292206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Sown and natural grasses have been cut over an area of almost 50 million hectares in the country. Procurement of hay, laying in of haylage and ensilage are underway. Here is Zabaznyy, merited RSFSR agronomist:

Procurement of fodder continues everywhere in the country. Many front-ranking farms are using progressive technology for fodder procurement: Forced ventilation of hay is used for drying, pressing, and procurement of vitaminized grassmeal, granules and pellets. Unfortunately, this technology is not being used everywhere. The use of this technology is making it possible to procure fodder in any weather. Practice in many farms has shown that organization of harvesting and transporting teams is making it possible to successfully carry out fodder procurement.

Depending on conditions, a team will have various tasks to carry out: cutting, pressing, ensilage, transporting the fodder to places where cattle spend the winter, or technological servicing of the machines. Much attention is being paid to the quality of the fodder being procured, especially of haylage and silage. Last year, a considerable quantity of haylage turned out to have been spoiled in a number of farms as a result of violations of technology.

Fodder procurement is proceeding satisfactorily in farms in a number of RSFSR oblasts, particularly in the Moskovskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts, the Ukraine and Kiyevskaya Oblast especially, and in Belorussia and Estonia.

These republics and oblasts have procured more fodder than last year. The expertise gained in the farms where fodder production has been made into a specialized and independent branch deserves to be extensively disseminated.

Rains have occurred in many regions: Many farms are topdressing to get a second cutting. Mass ensilage of corn will soon start. Most farms have prepared the necessary installations for the laying-in of silage and all kolkhozes and sovkhozes would do well to follow this example.

INDUSTRIAL DELAYS HOLDING UP SUMMER FIELDWORK

LD271419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Harvesting Without Loss"]

[Excerpt] Every hour is valuable during the harvest. This is a well-known fact, because when people and equipment stand idle during the harvest this means, in the final analysis, a tremendous production shortfall and irrecoverable waste of manpower and equipment. Unfortunately, losses are occurring right now. And again it is a question of attitude.

It is known that equipment must be prepared for work in good time, preferably starting in the fall. Combines, tractors and seeders must be made ready on schedule, without haste. In practice it frequently turns out like this: A machine is needed in the field tomorrow but it is still in the workshop. Harvesting has begun in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, but all the combines, reapers and grain-cleaning and drying units have not finished being repaired in Borovskiy, Yukhnovskiy and other rayons. Things are just the same in Omsksya, Orenburgskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and elsewhere. The situation is no better in Kazakhstan's Turgayskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts. There must be no delays. All that has been grown must be harvested and stored. The chief reserve here is efficient use of equipment. Every machine must work highly productively--in two shifts, and reliably--without downtime. It is the direct duty of all rural trade union committees to help organize people's labor properly.

It should be pointed out here that the farmers are not always to blame for stoppages. They are frequently let down by suppliers of machines, tractors and spare parts--particularly by the Krasnoyarsk and Tula combine plants and the Altay and Yaroslavl motor plants. They fail to meet the graingrowers' requirements or to improve the quality of their products. It is natural to ask the leaders of the above-mentioned enterprises' trade union organizations: Where is the control over the fulfillment of their commitments?

This also happens: The Minsk tractor plant simply cannot dispatch output to its customers because of a shortage of cars.

All this is hindering the normal organization of fieldwork. The use of progressive harvesting methods and the dissemination of progressive experience are helping to carry it out at the best times and with good quality. There is a wide scope here for the activities of trade union organizations, which do not always utilize the potential of the socialist competition in mobilizing working people to fulfill a particular task.

The advantages of labor organization in accordance with the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers are well known, for example, and that is how work is organized in many oblasts and rayons. But the returns from introducing it are not the same everywhere, because the experience is applied uncreatively, without regard to specific conditions and potentials. Economic leaders, specialists and trade union committees frequently do not go to the heart of the matter, where a comprehensive approach is needed--from the preparation of equipment, the organization of its maintenance and every worker's excellent knowledge of his task to well-organized domestic, cultural and medical services and skillful organization of competition.

During these strenuous summer days the farmers' urgent tasks include fodder gathering and procurement. If the green harvest is conducted in an organized manner, it makes it possible to replenish farm stocks with fresh fodder, to create a good reserve for the winter, to raise social livestock raising productivity and to increase meat and milk production considerably.

The pace of work here is not high enough, fodder-harvesting equipment is working in a scattered and inefficient manner, and specialized teams and links have not been created everywhere in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and in Kuybyshevskaya, Tambovskaya and certain other oblasts. The best time for procuring highly nutritious fodder is slipping by. This cannot be tolerated. Together with economic planners and people's controllers the trade unions must keep a strict eye on progress in procuring fodder for social livestock raising and verify its quality. Not one instance of a violation of technology or of an unconscientious attitude must go unnoticed.

Toward the end of July there are many tasks in the fields--the harvest boundaries are moving ever northward, and fodder procurement is continuing. It is necessary to carry out all work in reduced times and to good standards and to give the country more agricultural produce.

SOYUZ-6 COSMONAUTS CONTINUE ON-BOARD EXPERIMENTS

ID271645 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 continues its flight.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are in their 152nd day of flight in near-earth space. Work with the radiotelescope KRT-10 is conducted today on board the complex. The cosmonauts carried out several more cycles of radiocartographing of the Milky Way, of separate areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean. An experiment to study radio emission of the sun was also conducted during this work.

The crew is controlling the course of biological experiments for the development of higher plants in the space greenery Oasis. The cosmonauts do physical exercises on the veloergometer and running track.

According to reports from the orbit and the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the station Salyut-6 and the spaceship Soyuz-34 are in normal state. The parameters of the microclimate in the premises of the complex are as follows: The temperature is 20 degrees centigrade, the pressure is 820 millimetres of the mercury column.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1118

ID271454 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1118, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

Aboard the sputnik is scientific equipment, designed to continue the programme of exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution--89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--273 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee)--222 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--81.4 degrees.

The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally. The incoming information is transmitted to the state scientific research and production centre Priroda for processing and use.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS BEGIN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Grishanov Address

LD281652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Statement by Admiral Vasiliy Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy, on the occasion of Navy Day--from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program, live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, 29 July is Navy Day. This is a traditional festival, established 40 years ago by a decision of the Communist Party Central Committee and the government. It is with love and just pride that the Soviet people celebrate in honor of sailors, veterans of the fleet, workers of the shipbuilding industry and all those who through their tireless labor strengthen the seafaring power of the socialist fatherland.

We are celebrating Navy Day in an atmosphere of great nationwide political and creative upsurge. Soviet people are working with inspiration on the successful fulfillment of the plan of the 4th year of the 10th quinquenium, and the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th congress of the Leninist party. At the center of attention of the entire Soviet people are the decisions of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political education work. This very important theoretical and party political document exerts and will continue to exert a huge influence on the whole spiritual life of our armed forces. The Leninist foreign policy of the party and Soviet Government has in recent years achieved great successes in strengthening peace and the relaxation of tension. And a striking testimony to this is the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Fighting men of the army and navy heartily support and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet soldiers and sailors consider it their sacred duty to maintain a high level of combat readiness. They are watchful of the intrigues of imperialistic and reactionary forces. They are constantly improving the defense might of our great fatherland and that of the countries of the socialist community.

Our country's navy has followed a glorious path of combat. In fierce clashes with enemies, sailors have always shown selfless devotion to the ideals of communism, as well as mass heroism, courage and unbending steadfastness. The Soviet Union is a great seafaring power. The Communist Party and government, in strengthening the combat potential of the homeland, devotes great attention to developing the navy, together with the other armed forces. Now the Soviet Navy has come out of coastal and enclosed seas into the openness of the world's oceans. Its main potential is the atomic submarine fleet. Maritime aviation also has great possibilities. Our surface ships, front-ranking missile and artillery units and marine corps are on a level which meets contemporary requirements. Powerful combat technology equips the fleet, but its main strength is in the people--ideologically tempered, loyal patriots of their fatherland. Naval seamen do everything possible for the dependable defense of the maritime borders of the socialist state.

One of the characteristic features of today's fleet is the high ideological-theoretical and military training of commanding-political and engineering-technical cadres. After the 25th Congress of the Communist Party, the party political work on ships and in units was enriched with new content.

The order by Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, says that the naval personnel are meeting their festive day with new successes in the fulfillment of the responsible tasks in defense of the sea borders of the Soviet state and of the gains of socialism. The minister congratulates them on the festive day and wishes the navy personnel further successes in the raising of combat readiness. He wishes the workers of the shipbuilding and defense industry successful and creative work and he wishes the students of the naval schools and young sailors successes in the mastering of their naval specialties.

Pacific Fleet in Vladivostok

OW270906 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Much of Vladivostok's population has visited the Amurskiy gulf coast where the fighting ships of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet have already anchored for the parade marking USSR Navy Day.

Today the Vladivostok city CPSU Committee and the Gorispolkom, together with the Military Council of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, invite the working people to the navy officers club for a solemn meeting devoted to USSR Navy Day. At 0900 on Sunday, 29 July, the working people of Vladivostok and guests of the city will be allowed to visit the Pacific fleet ships and acquaint themselves with the life of the Pacific Ocean fighting men. A parade of the fleet's ship will begin at 0930, and at 1100 aquatic sports activities will begin at the aquatic station of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

REPORTAGE ON NEMAN MILITARY EXERCISE CONTINUES

'Enormous Political Significance'

LD271706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent (Viktor Bychko) reports on the Neman exercises from the scene of the action. The recording was made via field telephone: [begin recording]

[(Bychko)] This is the last time I will be using the field telephone. A few brief words about the finale. Having achieved successes in the encounter battle, the southerners continued to dislodge the adversary and, sending on their forward subunits came out at the Neman, and without a halt forced the water barrier. The thunder of the training engagement rolled back further and further beyond the Neman. Immediately after the assault, crossing director of the exercise Army Gen Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Mayorov met the personnel of the subunits that had shown high combat skill at the water barrier and commended those who had particularly excelled. They included officers (Kosymov) and (Tupikov), Senior Sergeant (Kondakov) and Private (Kuznetsov). They come from subunits of all the arms of service which had acted in mutual support during the forcing. That was perhaps the most intense day--hot moments in which one sensed very well the enormous combat enthusiasm with which our servicemen acted.

Of course, they were spurred on by the close attention of the people to the results of the exercise and the warm and cordial meetings which took place here every day with the local population. Bread and salt, or rather bread and cheese, as is the custom in Lithuania, and hastily written transparent Banners and placards welcomed the combat columns everywhere.

And now I'm handing over the receiver to director of the Neman exercise Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Mayorov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

[Mayorov] The exercise is still going on, but as a whole the results have already been determined. First of all, the Neman exercise has enormous political significance. It was organized and carried out as planned within the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki agreement. Representatives of a number of foreign states attended. In addition, the exercise is a striking demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the army and our great Soviet people. All that was confirmed by the whole course of our Neman exercise.

[Bychko] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, this may well be a premature question, but nevertheless, what assessment would you make of the Baltic Military District men's combat actions?

[Mayorov] You are correct in saying that it would be wrong for the moment to make a final assessment. The exercise is going on. But the main point is that the men of the Red Banner Military District displayed a high level of training, decisiveness of action and boldness, and a high combat preparation. Now, we will be making a specific evaluation of the units and subunits at the end of the whole exercie, having reflected upon, (?weighed up), rated and compared all the decisions made by the sides, and having again and again assessed the oportunities each of them had. Then, finally, we will make our evaluation of each unit and each subunit. But, as a whole, the aims and tasks set them in the exercise have been completely fulfilled. [End recording]

Achievement of Aims

LD271910 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--The exercise of troops of the Baltic Military District, code-named Neman, in the area of Panevezhis, Taurage, Alitus ended today.

The aims set to the exercise were attained.

The troops involved in the exercise are returning to the places of their permanent billeting.

The foreign observers, who viewed the exercise, left the exercise area.